The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,942. New Series.] BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52	0
including postage	„	72	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	„	28	0
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Ten lines and under	Rs.	4	0
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First insertion, each line	„	0	6
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Third and succeeding insertions	„	0	2
Domestic Occurrences each	„	1	0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street Fort.

*** The pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BEAUMONT—November 8th, at Briscoe Lodge, Colaba, the wife of T. C. Beaumont, Esq., of a son.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

LANGLEY—At Madras, on the 1st November, the wife of Staff-Serjeant B. Langley, Commy. Department, of a daughter.

OGG—At Coonoor, on the 25th October, the wife of Assistant Surgeon E. S. W. Ogg, Medical Officer, Coonoor, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

EMERSON—FAIR—On the 1st November, at St. George's Cathedral, by the Revd. Dr. Murphy, J. W. A. H. Emerson, Esq., to Mary Jane, relict of the late James Fair, Esq., and daughter of Colonel C. W. Young, C.B., Madras Retired List.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

ELLIOTT—At Loodianah, Punjab, on the 31st October, the wife of Charles P. Elliott, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, of a son.

CURTIS—At Ramcollah Sarun, on the 30th October, the wife of J. Falconer Curtis, Esq., of a son.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a steamer with mails and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

From Bombay usually about........ 11th and 25th
„ Kurrachee on........ 10th and 25th.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 700 tons, 140 H.P., A. Cortier, Commander, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after arrival of the next Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF *via* KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch a steamer from Bombay to Persian Gulf every six weeks as follows, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah.

Leaves Bombay 25th Dec.	Returns	28th January.
„ „ 10th Feb.	„	13th March.
„ „ 25th March.	„	28th April.
„ „ 10th May.	„	12th June.
„ „ 25th June.	„	28th July.
„ „ 10th August.	„	12th Sept.
„ „ 25th Sept.	„	28th October.
„ „ 10th Nov.	„	12th Dec.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 750 tons, 160 H.P., H. Day, Commander, will be despatched as above on 10th November, at 4 P.M.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers [illegible] twice a month with Mails, Passen[illegible] the following dates:—

[illegible]					
[illegible]			Cochin		
Colombo			Tuticorin		29
Galle	7	21	Cochin	16	1*
Negapatam	10	21	Calicut	16	11
Madras	15	30	Cannanore	17	9
Masulipatam	16	1	Mangalore	18	13
Coconada	17	3	Carwar	19	4
Vizagapatam	18	3	Arrive Bombay	20	5
Bimlipatam	18	5			
Arrive Calcutta	20	6			

* Morning. † Evening.

The Company cannot guarantee that the Steamers will always leave the intermediate Ports on the above dates, but every effort will be made to ensure their doing so.

The Steam-Ship INDIA, 1,040 tons, 250 H.P., George Gasts, Commander, will be despatched as above, at noon on 15th instant, and the Steam-ship ARABIA, 1,040 tons, 250 H.P., W. Patterson, Commander, at noon on 1st proximo.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

TRI-MONTHLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COCHIN.

TRI-MONTHLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN COCHIN AND BOMBAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will until further notice despatch Steamers to and from the Malabar Coast THREE TIMES A MONTH calling at the intermediate Ports. The Steamers are expected to arrive and depart on the following dates:—

MONTHLY DATES AND HOURS OF DEPARTURE.

	Dates.	A.M.	P.M.		Dates.	A.M.	P.M.
Bombay Dep. Apollo Bunder	10 20 30	...	6	Cochin Dep.	8 18 28	...	5
Rutnagherry	11 21 1	10	...	Beypore	9 19 29	9	...
Vingorla	11 21 1	...	8	Calicut	9 19 29	...	6
Goa	12 22 2	8	...	Tellicherry	10 20 30	6	...
Carwar	12 22 2	...	6	Cannanore	10 20 30	...	6
Comptah	13 23 3	...	6	Mangalore	11 21 1	...	4
Mangalore	13 23 3	...	1	Comptah	12 22 2	10	...
Cannanore	14 24 4	11	...	Carwar	12 22 2	...	5
Tellicherry	14 24 4	...	5	Goa	13 23 3	12	...
Calicut	15 25 5	2	...	Vingorla	13 23 3	...	7
Beypore	15 25 5	6	...	Rutnagherry	14 24 4	10	...
Cochin Arr.	15 25 5	...	8	Apollo Bunder Bombay Arr.	14 24 4	...	12

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

ONE of the Company's Steamers will be despatched TWICE A WEEK to Surat and from Surat to Bombay as follows:—

DEPARTURE FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY, AT 6 P.M.
DEPARTURE FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY, AT HIGH-WATER.

WEEKLY STEAMER BETWEEN BOMBAY AND BHOWNUGGUR EVERY FRIDAY.

WEEKLY STEAMER BETWEEN BHOWNUGGUR AND BOMBAY EVERY MONDAY.

THE Company will also despatch a Steamer to and from Bhownuggur ONCE A WEEK, calling at the intermediate Ports. The Steamers expected to arrive and depart, as follows:—

	Week days.	A.M.	P.M.		Week days.	A.M.	P.M.
Bombay Dep.	Friday.	...	5	Bhownuggur Dep.	Monday.	12	...
Gogo	Saturday.	...	7	Gogo	...	...	5
Bhownuggur Arr.	..	...	10	Bombay Arr.	Tuesday.	...	10

For Passage, rates of Freight, &c., apply to the undersigned. FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.

7, Rampart Row, 11th October 1864.

STEAM TO SURAT AND GOGO.

THE fast sailing, first class, Steam Ship MANCHESTER, George Shapcott, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard, under the supervision of Government officers, her engines being thoroughly repaired, and refitted with a new boiler, and having excellent accommodation for first class passengers, will leave for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 12 A.M.

For freight and passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to Kaka Pareekh.

DWARKADAS ODHOVJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 7th November 1864.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast sailing Steamer VICTORIA, G. Ahmed, Commander, will sail for the above Port, on THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 o'clock P.M.

For Freight and Passage apply to the Manager, at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

FOR SURAT AND GOGO.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VanWullen, Commander, will leave for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 10 A.M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO POINT DE GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship GANGES, 1,190 Tons and 470 H.P.,) Captain J. Bernard, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 14th November at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Friday the 11th inst. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium not in the ship on the 11th instant.

ROBERT DUNDAS, Acting Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 8th Nov., 1864.

N. B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of 12th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per *Hartfell*, Houston, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Houston will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents for the Captain.

Bombay, 3rd October 1864.

CONSIGNEES of Goods per TYTHONUS, Alexander, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Alexander will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co., Agents for the Captain.

Bombay, 2nd November 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS, per *Houghton*, Buckminster, Master, from Calcutta, are requested to send off their cargo boats without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain at Consignee's risk and expense. The Captain will not be responsible for Goods after they once leave the Ship's side.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co., Agents for Captain.

MATHERAN.—CLARENDON HOTEL.—The Proprietor begs to call the attention of Visitors to Matheran that he will open the above Hotel on the 10th October next, when he will be prepared to accommodate Ladies and Gentlemen (or their families) and supply them with first-class articles of every description at a moderate price.

J. S. M. De SOUZA, Proprietor.

PROST KOHLER & Co., SYDNEY, MELBOURNE and AUSTRALIA, COMMISSION AGENTS AND MERCHANTS.—Are now prepared to execute orders for the purchase and shipment of Australian Gold, on Indian account.

London References.—Agra and Masterman's Bank. Oriental Bank Corporation. Messrs. Finlay, Hodgson & Co.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, PUBLIC COMPANIES, AND OTHERS.—Extensive Workshops having recently been established by us under European Superintendence for the supply of Sawn Timber, Scantlings, Planking, Reapers, Doors, Windows, and every description of Carpentry in Teak, Angelly, white Cedar, Benteak or any other Wood.

Orders will be received from this date.

For estimates and other particulars apply to ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

Cochin, Malabar Coast, 1st August 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the interest and responsibility of Jethoo Naranjee and Mooljee Peraj respectively, in our firm, ceased from 31st October 1864.

જવેરાજ મેઘજી કું
JEWRAZ MEGHJEE & Co.

THE EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—Subscribed Capital Rs. 10,000,000 in 25,000 Shares of Rs 400 each, (with power to increase.)—The Association is prepared to receive Deposits for fixed periods on terms to be agreed upon; to make advances on approved Securities; to effect the purchase and sale of Stock, Shares and Debentures; and to conduct financial business generally.

The Association takes charge of Government securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, [illegible] of 1 per cent. will be made. [illegible] for which a [illegible]

All communications to be addressed to the Manager at the Office of the Association.

Bombay, 4th November 1864.

COMPAGNIE PARISIENNE (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that an Extraordinary Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at their Offices, No. 15 Meadow Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 15th November, at half past 2 P.M.

ENE. GAIGNOUX, Manager of the Company.

15, Meadow Street, 7th November 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that persons desirous of undertaking a contract for cutting and conveying Timbers, as per margin, from the Dang Forests to the Government Timber Depot at Bulsar, are requested to send their applications to this office at Bulsar or Surat, on or before the 20th proximo, also stating the rate per Candy at which they are willing to supply the said Timbers, &c.

Teak or Sang, Blackwood or Seasum, Ain or Sadra, Huladvan and Tunnuch.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

H. BARRETT,
Assist. Conservator of Forests in Surat and Northern Collectorates.

Assistant Conservator's Office, Surat, 18th Oct. 1864.

A NEW BILLIARD ROOM.—MR. LOW begs to inform the public of Bombay, that he has opened a first Class Billiard Room, at No. 10, Marine Street, opposite W. Nicol & Co.'s Office, with two first-class New Marble Tables, with Thurston's Patent Cushions in a nice cool Room, where Gentlemen can have a quiet game free from all interruption.—Daily papers on the Table.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. Annesley, Treasurer, Captain Turner, Secretary.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS—
Thomas's Nitrate of Silver.
Do. Chloride of Gold.
Sutton's Patent Albumenized Paper.
All other Chemicals and Apparatus to be had of McCOMBIE AND SONS.

THE following Passages are required:—
FROM BOMBAY TO THE ANDAMANS.
For (10) ten Native Convicts.
FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.
For (11) eleven time-expired Convicts.
By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 7th Nov. 1864.

KHANDEISH FARMING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

खानदेश फारमींग कपनी (लीमीटेड.)

ખાનદેશ ફરમીંગ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—The first Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 P.M.

1. To Receive the report of the Directors, and to decide upon the course to be pursued.

2. To appoint Directors in lieu of those named in the Articles of Association, who all retire from Office in virtue of Regulation No. 49 of Table B, Act XIX. of 1857.

3. To appoint an Auditor, and fix his remuneration, and transact any other business brought before the meeting.

The attendance of Shareholders is particularly requested.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 4th November 1864.

MESSRS. HEARSON, COULSON & Co.,
2, Meadow Street, Bombay,

BEG to inform their friends and the public that they have just received a choice stock of Portmanteaus in solid Leather and bazil, Hat Cases, Overland Trunks, Japanned Tin air-tight Cases, Courier Bags, and Bags of every description for Ladies and Gentlemen.

CLOCKS.

A choice stock of Marble and Gilt Clocks for Drawing and Dining Rooms, also Carriage and Palanquin Clocks of the choicest and newest designs.

N. B.—A NOVELTY FOR BOMBAY.

Clocks in Marble and Gilt, going one year with once winding. These Clocks obtained the Prize Medal at the London Exhibition 1862, and H. C. & Co. are appointed Sole Agents for the sale of the above. Price from 260 Rs. to 450 Rs.

WATCHES, Gold and Silver, English and Geneva manufacture, none but the very best kept.

GOLD Jewellery consisting of Alberts and Guards 10 and 15 Carat Hallmarked, Rings, Necklets, Brooches, Charms, Lockets &c. &c.

Choice real bronze Statuettes of Venus, Psyche, &c., also cheap Zinc Bronzes in Equestrian figures, Vases, Grotesque Candlesticks, &c. &c.

PERFUMERY, E. Rimmel's, and Scented Soaps, Jean Maria Farina's Eau de Cologne, Hair Wash, Pomades, &c. &c.

A lot of good Stereoscopes and Slides, also telescopes and Field Glasses made by J. H. Steward, Strand, London, viz., the celebrated Lord Bury, the Rifle, &c. The maker obtained the prizes at the late Wimbledon Rifle Match.

A stock of Nicole Frere's Musical Boxes—also in Horn and Wood Cases playing 2, 3, 4, and 6 Tunes.

BOOKS.

A stock of Routledge and Sons' Cheap Novels and the publications of the Religious Tract Society, with a choice selection of other useful books.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys' and Girls' best London-made Boots and Shoes.

HABERDASHERY.

India Gauze under clothing for Ladies and Gentlemen, Socks, Stockings, &c., Gentlemen's all silk Shirts and Silk and Wool ditto, also the Material for making up. Linen Shirts and Collars.

Also on hand Wines and Spirits.

NOTICES.

DEPOSITS received by the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) for
4 months' certain at 5 per cent.
6 „ „ at 7 „
12 „ „ at 8 „

When Money is deposited for a period of twelve months or more, the Interest will be payable at the option of the Depositor half-yearly.

WANTED a thoroughly efficient Surveyor at a Salary of 500 Rupees a month. Apply to Mr. HASTINGS, Civil Engineer and Architect, 15, Rampart Row, 4th November 1864.

WANTED a new Palkee in good order. A second hand one if neat and serviceable not objected to. Address "J., S.," care of Manager *Bombay Gazette*, Fort.

4th November 1864.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Ship's Cutter between 25 and 30 feet long, found in everything. Apply by letter describing boat, stores, and price to Mr. GEO. LATHAM, Civil Engineer, 9, Rampart Row.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A Bungalow at Middle or Upper Colaba, furnished or unfurnished. Rent immaterial. Apply by letter to "T. H.," care *Bombay Gazette* Office.

7th November 1864.

WANTED.—An experienced Native CLERK, of Works for Buildings about to be constructed at Ahmedabad. Salary Rs. 100 per month; also several good native DRAFTSMEN. Apply to Mr. HASTINGS, Civil Engineer, 15, Rampart Row.

29th Oct. 1864.

WANTED.—A Head Clerk (native) thoroughly conversant with the system of Book-keeping used in Mercantile Houses trading with England. Apply to Messrs. MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co., 12 Rampart Row.

N. B.—None but thoroughly competent parties need apply.

WANTED.—A Bungalow, furnished or unfurnished, either on Malabar or Cumballa Hill. Particulars as to accommodation and rent to be lodged with the undersigned.

MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co., 12, Rampart Row.

NOTICE.—Applications are invited from persons qualified to fill the situation of HEAD CLERK in the Office of the Chief Engineer in Sind. Salary Rupees 175, with Batta Rupees 105 per mensem when in the Districts.

Replies will not be sent, or testimonials returned, unless stamps are enclosed with the Applications.

Address, "The Assistant to the Chief Engineer in Sind."

THE INDIAN CARRYING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—WANTED—TRAFFIC AGENT FOR Bombay: Salary Rs. 150 per month. Also Landing and Shipping Clerk: Salary Rs. 60. Security to the extent of Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 1,000 respectively, will be required. Applications accompanied with original Testimonials to be addressed to SAMUEL BATES, Manager.

1, Hornby Row, Bombay, 7th November 1864.

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS AND THE PUBLIC.—For Ship Biscuits, Flour, Bread, Grinding of Corn, &c. apply at the Steam Bakery, Grant Road, near the Theatre.

CAPTAIN GILLIES, of the Ship *Morning Light*, will not be responsible for any Debt contracted by his Crew till she stays here.

Bombay, 3rd Nov. 1864.

NOTICE.—KURRACHEE PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Share Certificates for the above Company being now ready for issue, it is requested that receipts for Calls be returned to the undersigned who will grant Certificates in exchange for the same.

FLEMING & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Kurrachee, Macleod Road, 25th October 1864.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

"SEBASTIAN CABOT."—We have been officially informed that the statement of general average by the above vessel will be disputed in some of its items when settlement of claims come to be applied for by the insured, and that contributions assessed under that statement will probably not be refunded in full by the underwriters. We publish the information for the benefit of the concerned.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.

Bombay, 3rd Nov. 1864.

INDIAN PENINSULAR, LONDON, & CHINA BANK (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a Third and Final Call of Rs. 50 per Share is payable at the Offices of the above Bank on or before MONDAY, the 21st November, current, after which date Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls.

D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE, Officiating Manager.

Bombay, 2nd November 1864.

HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—I hereby give notice, that in consequence of the resignation of J. D. Kennelly, Esquire, a Municipal Commissioner for the Town of Bombay will be elected in his place at a General Sessions of the Peace to be holden in the Durbar Room in the Town Hall on Friday next, the 11th day of November, instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely.

F. STANGER LEATHES, Acting Clerk of the Peace.

Bombay, Town Hall, 4th November 1864.

BOMBAY AND COAST COFFEE PLANTATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE.—All allotments of Shares in the above Company upon which the First Call is not paid on or before THURSDAY the 10th instant, will, at the option of the Directors, be considered either as forfeited or chargeable with Interest at 12 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Directors,
JOHN C. TEASDALE,
Acting Manager of the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation (Limited.)

Bombay, 5th November 1864.

NOTICE.—With reference to the notice published by the undersigned under date the 13th September last, Notice is hereby given, that the Travancore Government are no longer prepared to purchase Bombay or other Salt to any extent at the rate of price therein offered.

HUGH CRAWFORD,
Commercial Agent to the Travancore Government.

Commercial Office, Allepey, 27th October 1864.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—FORFEITURE OF SHARES—Notice is hereby given, that all Shares in the above Bank upon which the Second Call with arreared interest may not have been paid at the Offices of the Bank, No. 2, Church Gate Street, on or before SATURDAY, the 5th November 1864, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Bank in conformity with Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India, and with the Articles of Association of the Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors,
T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.

21st October 1864.

NOTICE.—With reference to the Memorandum issued under date the 1st December 1863, by the Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy offering encouragement to natives of India to proceed to England and there qualify themselves for practice at the Bar, persons in the Bombay Presidency desirous of taking advantage of the Hon'ble Mr. Rustomjee's benefaction are invited to send in their names to the undersigned on or before the 1st December next.

Extract from the abovementioned Memorandum.

"The benefits of the proposal are to be open to
One Parsee }
One Hindoo } in Bombay.
One Portuguese }

All of good family connections, occupying a respectable position in society."

It has been resolved by the Committee with the Hon'ble Mr. Rustomjee's assent (1) that persons intending to follow, as well as those actually practising the Legal Profession are eligible as Candidates, and (2) that Candidates must at the time of election have passed the B. A. examination of the University of Bombay.

NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE,
Secy. to the Committee for the Selection of Candidates.

Bombay, 21st March 1864.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine from persons willing to supply Ship Tonnage for the conveyance from Mangalore to Calcutta, of about thirty tons of Amandavie Coir, be the same more or less.

2nd.—The Tenders must specify the rate per ton of (4) four Candies or two thousand two hundred and forty (2240) Pounds, and the time when the Vessel will be at Mangalore to receive the Coir.

3rd.—The Coir will be placed on board in bundles which must be preserved entire, and be delivered at Calcutta in like good order according to weight.

4th.—The Master of the Vessel, or authorized Agent for the Owner at Mangalore, will be required to see the Coir weighed and the bundles counted, and to sign the Bills of lading, or such other document connected with the lading of the article as the principal Collector of Mangalore may require of him.

5th.—The freight will be paid in Calcutta on the completion of the delivery of the Coir in conformity with the terms of the Bill of Lading.

6th.—The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order,
GEO. INGLE,
Secretary to the Superintendent of Marine.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 9th August.

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st October next, the Fares for Transit through Egypt will be reduced to the undernoted rates:—

1st Class Passengers........ £2 10s.
2nd do. do. } .... „ 1 5s.
and Servants }

Children over 10 years of age to be considered as Adults.

Children between 3 and 10, to be charged half the above rates.

Children under 3 years, free.

Under these altered rates Passengers will have to pay for all refreshments supplied during the journey through Egypt; and the amount of Baggage allowed to them, free of charge, will be—

1st Class Passengers .... 80 lbs.
2nd do. .... 60 „

Children paying half fare to be allowed half the above weights.

Extra Baggage will be charged for at the rate of 18s. 6d. per cwt., and all charges on this account will be collected, as hitherto, on board the Steamers.

The allowance of Baggage on board the Steamers will be 3 cwt., as heretofore.

The above arrangements will first take effect with Passengers leaving Bombay by the Steamer of 29th September.

ROBERT DUNDAS,
Acting Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Company.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL SIX LACS OF RUPEES WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

THE Company is prepared to enter into Contracts for Buildings, extensive Earthworks, and Reclamations, or any other work connected with the profession of Engineers or Contractors either for Government, Public Companies, or individuals.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates drawn out if required.

By Order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

I HAVE this day established myself as Merchant and General Agent. R. I. REUBEN.

Military Square, Bombay, 3rd November 1864.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have THIS DAY established themselves as Merchants and Agents. Temporary Office, No. 1, Oak Lane.

GEORGE TUCKER & Co.

Bombay, 7th November 1864.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers, &c. Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

MESSRS. HOWARD, SEVESTRE & Co., PRACTICAL, CONSULTING, and GENERAL ENGINEERING AGENTS.—Estimates given and plans made for Steam Engines, Brick Making, and Agricultural Machinery, Tools and every description of Gearing, Cotton Gins, &c. &c.

Apply either at the Fort Press Company's Works or at the Akbar Press Company's Works, Carnac Bunder.

MOURNING! MOURNING!! MOURNING!!!—The undersigned have just received a choice selection of Ebonite Goods, direct from Silver and Co., consisting of Bracelets, Necklets, Alberts, Watch Chains, Dressing and Pocket Combs, Drinking Mugs, and Toothpicks. The Ebonite has been found to far surpass the Jet, on account of its elasticity, durability, and lightness, and its not being at all brittle.

HEARSON, COULSON & Co.

EAST INDIA BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that a Third Call of Rs. 100 per Share has this day been made, and that the same will be payable at the Offices of the Bank on the 21st October, after which date interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid.

By order of the Board,
W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 27th September 1864.

PROFESSOR EMILIO USIGLIO, Honorary Member of the Academy of Music and Fine Arts at Florence, Rome, &c. &c. &c., begs to inform the Public that he is prepared to give lessons on the Pianoforte and in Singing. Address, Professor E. Usiglio, care of Mr. F. BORSINI, 38, Medow Street, Fort.

MISS AMALIA JACKSON, Prima Donna Assoluta of the Italian Opera, wishes to give Lessons in Singing and on the Pianoforte to the Ladies of Bombay.

Miss JACKSON was a pupil at the Conservatoire of Paris, of the great professors Herold, Auber, and Halèvy. At her debut in the Imperial Theatre of Rio di Janeiro she was received with enthusiasm, and similar honours have been paid her at La Fenice in Venice and Carlo Felice in Genoa.

For information as to terms apply by letter to Miss JACKSON, Adelphi Hotel, Byculla.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that a Call of Rs. 250 on new issue of quarter Shares, is payable at the Office of the Secretaries, Bruce Lane, No. 1, on or before the 15th November, after which date, interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

It is requested that the Shareholders should produce their Share Certificates, when applying for the new quarter Share.

By order of the Board of Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th October.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the Property of the above Company, situated in Armenian Lane, Fort, and measuring about 3,785 square yards, will be sold by Auction on MONDAY, the 21st November 1864, at 12 o'clock noon. The plan and conditions of sale will lie for inspection at the Secretaries' Office, on and after the 9th November.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 24th Oct. 1864.

BOMBAY CONTRACT BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)
FORFEITURE OF SHARES.

THE holders of [illegible] shares on which the Second and Third calls have not been paid, are hereby informed, that if the above Calls of 50 Rs. each, together with the interest accruing thereon, are not paid before the 10th November 1864 into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, they will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Directors,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

21st October 1864.

REWARD OF RUPEES FIVE THOUSAND.

WHEREAS it appears, that delays and stoppages frequently occur in the transmission of Messages by Electric Telegraph in India, and in particular between Galle and Bombay after the arrival at the former Port of the English Mail Steamer; and such delays can only be accounted for on the supposition that they are the result of fraud; the Bombay Chamber of Commerce hereby offers a reward of RUPEES FIVE THOUSAND to any one who will come forward and give such information as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of the guilty parties.

A. C. GUMPERT, Chairman.
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 24th October 1864.

EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that the Second Call of (50) Fifty Rupees per Share is payable at the Office of the above Association on or before the 15th November, after which date and until further notice, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. annum will be charged on all Calls remaining unpaid. Interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum will be allowed on all sums paid before the 15th November.

ALLADINBHOY HABIBBHOY,
Chairman, Board of Directors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, for the information of the public, that the undersigned are prepared to land, reship, and forward Engines, Boilers, and every description of Machinery; also General Merchandize to the Ports in Guzerat and elsewhere.

References can be given and every information obtained from

BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
AND
DINSHAW SHAPOORJEE,
Landing and Forwarding Contractors, Boree Bunder.

Bombay, Boree Bunder, 7th November 1864.

BOMBAY FUND IN AID OF THE CALCUTTA CYCLONE GENERAL RELIEF FUND.—Subscribers to the Fund are respectfully requested to pay the amount of their Subscriptions to Messrs. Remington and Co., the Treasurers, that the same may be remitted without delay.

G. BIRDWOOD.
PREMCHUND ROYCHUND.
JAMES TAYLOR.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA.
BHOW DAJEE.
DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE,
Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Mr. Govind Madhowjee, Administrator of the Estate and Effects of the late Arjoonjee Madhowjee, has agreed to sell the property hereinafter described of which he is possessed in his right as Administrator as aforesaid, and which has been conveyed to him in fee by Munguldass Nuthoobhai, Esq., of Bombay. Any person having any right, title, or interest, to, or in the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, or otherwise, or any person or persons having any estate in it at Law or in Equity is, and are hereby required to give notice thereof to Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, the Solicitors for the purchasers, at their office, opposite the St. Thomas Cathedral, within fourteen days from the date hereof, in default of which the purchase shall be carried out, and the person or persons aforesaid having any claim or charge on the said property shall be precluded from making it.

All that piece or parcel of Land, Messuage, Tenement, and Dwelling-houses, or huts thereon, admeasuring 3,378 3/9 square yards, or thereabouts; and bounded on the East by the Oart of Mr. Delja, on the West by the Ground of Pittamber Wulloo, on the North by the Ground of Govind Appa and the public passage leading from the Public Road to the ground of the said Govind Appa, the aforesaid piece of land hereby bargained to be sold, and to other pieces of land adjoining it, and on the South by the Oart of the late Ramchunder Manickjee; and the said piece of ground is situated on Girgaum, on the Road to Malabar Hill, and opposite to the Coach-yard of Jaffer Sallimon.—Dated 2nd November 1864.

MR. J. NEUBERG, in announcing to his Constituents and the Public his return to this country by last Overland Steamer, has much pleasure in intimating that he has resumed business, at his former premises, at Byculla, as General Importer of English and Foreign Goods. Thankful for the kind patronage he has hitherto enjoyed, he solicits a continuance of the confidence reposed in him.

Mr. N. hopes by the constant importation from the different countries of Europe of articles of the best quality, including the latest improvements and inventions, to meet the tastes and requirements of the public. He expects shortly per *Windsor Castle, Fair Leader, Walmer Castle*, and *Salamanca* a great variety of Goods selected personally by himself for this market while in Europe.

Mr. N. undertakes the execution of commissions for England, France, and Germany.

He has on hand at present a few very superior Oakwood Harmoniums, Wall Shades, in great variety, and an extensive stock of Europe Goglets, of nice finish.

Mr. N.'s rule will be to charge the lowest prices for his goods compatible with a moderate profit to himself in order to ensure quick sales.

TERMS—*Cash*.

TO BOOK-BINDERS.

A Paper Cutting Machine and a Rolling Machine. Apply to Mr. J. NEUBERG, Byculla.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—TWO LARGE GODOWNS in Lower Colaba, lately occupied by Jewraz Balloo. Apply to SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.—The first floor of one of the best lighted and airiest houses in Rampart Row, admirably adapted for a Bank. Apply to Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)

Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,20,00,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Andrew Grant, Esq., *Chairman*.

A. F. Wallace, Esq.	J. A. Forbes, Esq.
John L. Scott, Esq.	Cowasjee Jehangier, Esq.
S. L. Acland, Esq.	E. D. Sassoon, Esq.

A. Mackintosh, Esq.—*Manager*.
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

THE Association will make advances repayable with Interest at fixed terms or by instalments upon the security—

1st. Of Landed Estate, first Class House property, and real property of all descriptions and tenures;

2nd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c., imposed under sufficient legal authority;

3rd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Companies, &c.

The Association effects the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip, and Share Certificates, &c., drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon.

Deposits received for fixed periods. Present rates—
For 4 months........ 5 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ .... 7 „ „
„ 12 „ .... 8 „ „

And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.

Bank and other first-class Paper discounted and advances made on Shares. The present rates are:—
For 1 month........ 6 per cent.
„ 2 months........ 8 „

And for other periods as may be agreed on.

Office hours........ 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays .... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary.

By order,
JOHN SMITH, Secretary.

Bombay, 19th August 1864.

NOTICES.

BONA-FIDE MONEY DISTRIBUTION.—The New Grand Austrian Prize Distribution and the Frankfort Lottery combined.

Capital, 131,207,100 Florins.

Four Drawings annually, viz:—2nd of January, 1st of April, 1st of July, and 1st of October. The next Drawing will take place on the

2nd of JANUARY, 1865,

When Prizes of £20,000, £10,000, £5,000, &c. down to £12 Sterling, may be gained.

The Price of One Share is TWO POUNDS Sterling.

Six Shares for........	£10	Thirty-four for........	£50
Thirteen for........	£20	Seventy for........	£100

Remittances (Cheques, Bills on London, or Rupee Notes) and applications to be made to

H. R. GOEBEL & Co.,
Bankers and Chief Agents,
Frankfort-on-the-Maine.

N.B.—Letters addressed to the care of Messrs. GOEBEL & Co., 48, Cornhill, London, will be duly attended to; Orders received too late will be executed for the next Quarterly Drawing.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

The application of William French Stearns and George Alvah Kittredge, of Bombay, Merchants.

SHEWETH,—That your above named applicants are desirous of promoting in Bombay and Salsette a work of public utility.

That the general object of the work is to increase the facilities for, and lessen the cost of, personal conveyance from place to place and to afford the public cheap and convenient means of locomotion.

That the nature of the work is a Railway or a Tramway to be constructed along the main roads or thoroughfares in Bombay and Salsette, consisting of double or single lines of iron rails as may be found practicable, sunk into and level with the surface of the road with all necessary and proper sidings, points, connecting rails and termini, along which lines it is proposed to run carriages or cars of a build especially adapted to the purpose to be drawn by horses or other animals, and to be available to the public at stated fares not exceeding for each passenger the sum of one anna per mile for any distance over two miles, and not exceeding two annas for any distance not being more than two miles.

That the gauge of the said lines proposed by the applicants is four feet ten inches, and the proposed width of the passenger carriages six feet three inches, but the applicants desire to be at liberty to adapt any modern improvements either as to width of gauge or otherwise which may render the proposed work more complete.

That the intended locality of the work is along the main roads or thoroughfares of Bombay and Salsette, the first line to be constructed from the Fort of Bombay along the Esplanade Main road and Parell road through the Bhendy Bazaar to a point opposite the Byculla Station on the G. I. P. Railway, and further lines to be constructed from time to time along such other roads as to the Promoters may deem desirable.

That your applicants estimate the cost of the construction of the said work at the rate of Rupees fifty thousand (50,000) per mile.

That to provide the funds for constructing, maintaining and working the said undertaking, your applicants propose to form a Joint Stock Company to be registered with limited liability under Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India, and to increase the Capital of the said Company from time to time as new lines may be constructed.

That the Promoters of the said undertaking solicit the sanction of the local Government for the said undertaking, and pray that Government will be pleased to grant the same and to confer upon them all the powers and privileges which under or by virtue of an Act of the Governor General of India in Council, No. 22 of 1863, or any other Act or Acts of the Governor General of India in Council or of the Council of His Excellency the Governor for making laws and regulations in Bombay His Excellency the Governor in Council may be empowered to grant or confer.

WM. F. STEARNS,
GEO. A. KITTREDGE.

Bombay, 28th October.

FOR SALE.

GRAM, Ferozepore, in quarter Candy Bags, at Rs. 32 per Candy. *Cash*. "X," *Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE.—Founts of Small Pica, Long Primer, Bourgeois, Brevier, and Minion Type, in good condition, suitable either for a Newspaper or Book-work. Also a quantity of old Type, for remelting. Apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, London.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys and Girls, please call at

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

N. B.—HATS RELINED AND CLEANED.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys', and Girl's 5 to 14 years of age.

A large and varied assortment of Plain, Patent, Levant, Canvas, Satin, Cashmere, Marcella, Bronze Kid, Moire Antique &c. for House, Carriage, and Out-door Enameled Hide and Calf Wellington and Napoleon Boots.

Plated, Steel and Brass Spurs with Patent Boxes.

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

FOR SALE AT THE METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Arch Fire Brick, Common Fire Brick, and Fire Clay, ex *City of Dublin*, Galvanised Corrugated Iron and Fixings, Engineers' and Contractors' Tools, Ornamental Cast Iron Guttering, and Rain Water Pipes. Price Lists forwarded on application to

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.

JUST RECEIVED PER MAIL STEAMER a fresh supply of TURKISH FIGS, of the best flavour and of the largest size; fruits of this year.

TURKISH SWEETMEAT, with Almonds of the best quality called Rahat Goucoum. ROSSELET & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee.

Marathi New Testament, new edition, 6 annas per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition 1 Rupee. Parsi-Gujerati New Testament, price 6 annas.

FOR SALE.—Received a small consignmetn of fresh Jewellery by the last Overland Mail, such as Albert Neck Chains, Albert Guards, Lockets, of the finest pattern and of good Gold, and also set with Diamonds, Lady's and Gentlemen's Rings set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Pearls, and various kinds of Stones, and the Masonic Rings, set with Diamonds and Rubies, with the reduced prices for quicker sale.

A few pieces of the best double breadth Cashmere Cloth, suitable for the Gentlemen's light suit, and also selected Colours for the native gentlemen's Coats. Price Rs. 3 per yard.

A quantity of the finest Brandy, by Pinet Castillon. Rs. 28 per dozen.

Do. do. do. by Queen Martin, first quality, Rs. 20 per dozen.

A quantity of second quality Brandy. Rs. 11 per dozen.

TO BE LET.—A Godown, in Oak Lane. Apply to BAZUNJEE BOMANJEE, No. 8, Hummum Street.

ROSSELET & Co., Bombay, Chronometer Makers and Importers of English and Foreign WATCHES and JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
PATECK }
BENOIT } Celebrated Gold and Silver Watches.
COURVOISIER FRERES }

and for some other English and French Watch Manufacturers.

GOLD PRIZE MEDALS have been given to their Watches, manufactured by the Swiss head firm, at the International Exhibitions of London and Paris, in the years 1851 and 1855.

A large (THE LARGEST AND NEWEST STOCK IN BOMBAY) assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hunters, and openfaced WATCHES with the latest improvements and manufactured on appreciated and durable principles, warranted the best made Watches imported into this country, and specially made for the climate.

A NICE STOCK OF SUNDRY GOODS—
PIPES.
OPTICS.
TOYS.
WALKING STICKS.
Of most handsome workmanship.
CHINESE IVORY AND TORTOISE SHELL WARE.
CHINESE LAQUERED WARE.
CHINESE PORCELAIN TEA AND COFFEE SETS.
PERFUMERY, &c.

Watches, Clocks, and Musical Boxes carefully repaired.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of the finest Green Ginger Wine. Apply to S. BURSTALL & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—A small consignment of superior "Golden" Dinner Sherry, just received *ex-Clasmerden*, at Rs. 24 per dozen.

Bombay, 20th July 1864. LEGGATT & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Bass's East India PALE ALE, in excellent condition, just received ex *Cyclops*, and bottled by M. B. Foster & Sons—shipped solely by Thomas Oakes & Co., London, in bottles at Rs. 5½ and Pints at Rs. 4 per dozen.

LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd September 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen. LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1864.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Beckhard and Söhne's superior WINES imported from Creuznach, Rhenish, Prussia, viz:—

		per dozen.
Champagne, Beckhand and Fils, blue label	...Rs.	35
Sparkling, Hock Do. do.	...... „	40
Do. Moselle Do. do.	...... „	40
Marcobrunner (Still Hock)	...... „	35
Sterling Cabinet (Still Hock very superior)	...... „	60

Apply to FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

Bombay, 1st October 1864.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 „ 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 „ 23.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

SUPERIOR WINES AT PRESENT ON HAND.

Sherry, Amber Dinner	......at Rs.	28	per dozen.
Do. Excellent Golden	...... „	30	„
Moselle, Sparkling	...... „	36	„
Red Hermitage Burgundy	...... „	25	„
Claret, Good Dinner Wine	...... „	24	„
Do. do. St. Estèphe (Bombay bottled)	...... „	18	„

ALSO

Guns and Rifles, Saloon Rifles and Pistols, Revolvers in Cases complete, at various prices.

PAGLIANO & Co.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES from Messrs. Gledstanes' Coningham & Co., at the undermentioned reduced prices:—

Fine old Port, Black Seal	......at Rs.	26 per dozen.
„ „ „ Pints	...... „	14 „ „
Old Pale Cognac	...... „	20 „ „
Fine very old Do.	...... „	36 „ „

Apply to LEGGATT & Co.

Rampart Row, 10th February 1864.

CLARETS, BRANDIES, MOSELLES &c.—The undersigned have on hand the subjoined assortment of pure Wines and Spirits, bottled expressly for this climate, and shipped direct from the growers:

	per doz.
LEOVILLE AND ST. JULIEN, quarts, and pints	...at Rs. 17 and 19
Do. Superior do.	„ 24 and 26
SAUTERNES	...from „ 20 to 25
Do. CHATEAU YQUEM, very fine	...Rs. 35
CHATEAU LAROSE AND MARGAUX	„ 30
Do. LAFITE, very fine	„ 35
CHAMPAGNES.—Dry Sillery (a splendid Wine)	„ 40
Do. Moet and Chandon, 1st quality	„ 40
Do. Leforestiers, qts and pints	...25 and 28
SPARKLING MOSELLES & HOCKS.—Mumm's 1st quality	„ 30
Ditto Gerothwolds, 1st quality	„ 25
COGNACS.—J. and F. Martell's	„ 28
Ditto Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s 1858	„ 24
Ditto Fine Old Champagne	„ 36
OLD TOM, Booth's	„ 15
SHERRY.—Martinez, Gassiot's	„ 24
STILL HOCK,—Hochheim	„ 15
MARASCHINO, CURACAO, &c. (Pints)	„ 20
INDIA PALE ALE.—Youngers'	...Rs. 5 and Rs. 3½

BLACKWELL & Co.

2, Dean Lane, Bombay, 4th October 1864.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz.	
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	Rs. 80	0
Do. „ Do.	40	0
Do. „ a Crown	30	0
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints	16	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29	0
Do. Golden, Do.	29	0
Do. Green Seal	29	0
Do. Vino Fino	29	0
Do. Red Seal	33	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33	0
Claret Light Capsule	15	0
Do. Yellow Seal	23	0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32	0
Port, Black Seal	26	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34	0
Do. Brand a Crown	24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18	0
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36	0
Do. Pints	19	0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1864.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks on Dwellings and Ware-houses in Bombay and the Mofussil.

LECKIE & Co., Agents Sun Fire Office.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Edinburgh (Head Office,) 5, *George Street*. London, 3, Pall Mall, East.

The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue policies without reference to Head Office.

Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.

Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.

Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.

Annual Revenue of the Company......	£135,000
Accumulated Fund............	485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of	3,000,000

Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.

By order of the Directors,
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.

Bombay, 31st March 1864.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—Incorporated by Royal Charter A.D. 1720, HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E.C.

John Alexander Hankey, Esq.—*Governor*.
Bonamy Dobree, Esq.—*Sub-Governor*.
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor*.

DIRECTORS.

Nath. Alexander, Esq.	Harry Geo. Gordon, Esq.
J. Alves Arbuthnot, Esq.	Edwin Gower, Esq.
Rich. Baggallay, Esq.	Sam. Gregson, Esq., M.P.
H. Bonham Bax, Esq.	A. C. Guthrie, Esq.
James Blyth, Esq.	Louis Huth, Esq.
Edward Budd, Esq.	Charles Lyall, Esq.
Mark W. Collet, Esq.	John Ord, Esq.
Charles Crawley, Esq.	Capt. R. W. Pelly, R.N.
Sir Fred. Currie, Bart.	David Powell, Esq.
F. G. Dalgety, Esq.	Alex. Trotter, Esq.
John Entwisle, Esq.	Wm. Bryce Watson, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq.	Lestock P. Wilson, Esq.

John Laurence, Esq., *Secretary*.
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., *Underwriter*.
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., *Actuary*.
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department*.
W. G. Hunter, Esq., F.R.C.S., *Medical Referee in Bombay*.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years premiums have been paid.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—

Madras........Messrs. Arbuthnot, & Co.
Calcutta........Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart, & Co.
Hong Kong........Messrs. Dent & Co.
Shanghai........Messrs. Dent & Co.

For further information and Prospectus apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 23rd August 1864.

HERBERT & CO., RAMPART ROW.

ENGINEERS' AND SURVEYORS' ATTENTION is respectfully invited to the following Instruments, &c., which will be found of superior quality, and remarkably cheap, considering the value of such stock in India:—

TRANSIT THEODOLITE. (*by Troughton and Simms*) 9 in. Vernier; the whole arrangement upon the most perfect principle—with every appurtenance and extra; fitted in two boxes. Rs. 600.

EVERETT'S THEODOLITE in perfect order, by the above makers; 7 inch Vernier, fitted complete. Rs. 550.

ORDINARY THEODOLITE by Gilbert; a very excellent instrument,—9 inch Vernier, engraved on silver. Rs. 500.

COMMON THEODOLITE; 7 inch Vernier (*not silver*), made by W. & G. Gilbert of London;—has been a little used, is inperfect order. Rs. 300.

POCKET SEXTANTS.—Several sizes of the best quality, by *Elliott*, cases &c. complete.

PRISMATIC COMPASSES.—3 inches to 4½ diameter, bronzed and bright in sling cases, by *Elliott* and other makers. Rs. 30 to 60 each.

OPTICAL SQUARES, bronzed, in neat cases, latest improved. Each Rs. 14.

POCKET COMPASSES.—Four sizes with magnetic bar, and also with revolving card in German silver cases. Rs. 6 to 10 each.

CASES OF DRAWING INSTRUMENTS FOR MECHANICAL, ENGINEERING, AND SURVEY DRAWINGS.

Herbert & Co. respectfully intimate that their present stock of this class of Goods surpasses any that they have hitherto imported for sale in Bombay. Rs. 10 to 80 per Box.

PENN'S ENGINEER'S SLIDING RULE, Ivory, German Silver mounted, opening to 24 inches, one face marked with inches and a Drawing Scale—one of the edges marked with decimals of a foot, the other with inches divided into 10ths and 12ths: on the other face are the lines of numbers, guage points, &c. Cash—Rs. 34.

ENGINEER'S POCKET RULE, one foot, folding in three, with slide, various tables and scales, very strongly and well made. Rs. 20.

BOXWOOD CLINOMETER RULE, with Compass, 2 Levels, and Folding Sight, in leather case. Cash—Rs. 23.

BEST BOXWOOD, 2 feet, 4 fold Rule. Rs. 4.

PARALLEL RULES.

Parallel Rules, Ordinary double bars, of Ebony 6 inches long	Rs.	1	8
Parallel Rules Do. Do. Ebony 9 inches long	„	2	8
Parallel Rules Do. Do. Ebony 12 inches long	„	3	8
Parallel Rules Do. Do. Ebony 15 inches long	„	4	8
Parallel Rules Do. Do. Ebony 24 inches long	„	8	0
Ebony Rolling Parellel Rules 6 inches ...	„	5	0
Ebony Rolling Parallel Rules 9 inches ...	„	7	0
Ebony Rolling Parallel Rules 18 inches ...	„	14	0
Ebony Rolling Parallel Rules 24 inches ...	„	18	0
Ebony Rolling Parallel Rules 42 inches ...	„	40	0
Rolling Brass Parallel Rules 6 inches... ...	„	11	0
Rolling Brass Rules 12 inches	„	18	0
Rolling Brass Rules 24 inches	„	36	0
Rolling Brass Rules 30 inches	„	45	0

PLOTTING SCALES—BOXWOOD, 12 inches, in sets of six, with off-sets, in mahogany case. Rs. 28.

PLOTTING SCALES of Ivory and Electrum, all 12 inches long, with 2 inches offsets, fitted in boxes complete, each box containing six scales, degrees,—10, 20, 30, 40, 50, and 60ths.

PLOTTING SCALES singly, 12 inch, Rs. 3 each, offsets to match, any scale, of box wood. Rs. 1.

POCKET TURN-IN COMPASS, Electrum, (or best German Silver) in morocco case with box of leads enclosed. Rs. 26.

NAPIER COMPASS, Electrum, very compact in a morocco complete. Rs. 22.

PROPORTIONAL COMPASS, 6 inches, Electrum, full divided, best quality, handsomely fitted in morocco case Rs. 25.

Do. Do. 6 inches Brass divided, &c., precisely similar to the above. Rs. 20.

DOUBLE SPRING BOWS, Electrum, with best mille ends; the three instruments neatly fitted in a morocco box. Rs. 17.

PROPORTIONAL CALLIPERS, Electrum, 9 inches. Rs. 25.

HAIR DIVIDER, brass, with steel points. Rs. 8.

NEEDLE HOLDER, or Pricker:—Ivory handle and Electrum. Rs. 3.

PRISMATIC COMPASSES, 3½ and 4 inches, with silver ring, &c., of perfect construction. Rs. 60 and 70.

SOPWITH'S STAFF, 14 feet Mahogany, strongly bound with Brass,—in three divisions, sliding upon the principle of a telescope. Rs. 45.

CIRCULAR PROTRACTORS, of brass, 6 inch, diameter, engine divided, best make, in round Mahogany box Rs. 21.

Do. Do. with vernier and tangent screws attachment, divided on silver, each having two folding arms. Rs. 80.

DRAWING PINS, best broad flat heads, also small milled edge. 12 annas per dozen.

PROTRACTORS, in ivory, 6 inches. Rs. 4.

METALLIC MEASURING TAPES; Chesterman's patent, with spring fold—in handles enclosed in red japanned leather cases:—

100 feet........ Rs. 10
66 feet 8
50 feet........ 6

DRAWING PENS, black handles. Rs. 3.

FINE LINE PENS, ivory handle. Rs. 3-8.

JOINTED DRAWING PENS, ivory and Electrum. Rs. 4.

LAND CHAINS, best puddled steel wire, highly tempered, warranted not to elongate with wear, 50, 66, and 100 feet each, with a set of arrows to each Chain, Rs. 10, 13, and 18 each, respectively.

ENGINEERS' 12 in. SCALE, boxwood, shamfered edges scales 1-10 to 3 inches. Rs. 3-8.

ARCHITECTS' SCALE, boxwood bevilled edges; 16 distinct scales on the two sides. Rs. 3-8.

ANGLES AND SET SQUARES, of ebony with bevilled and square edges, from 6 inches to 12, all the usual angles, viz:—from 25 degrees to 67½ at Rs. 23 and 4 each piece.

BRASS DIVIDERS; common dividing compasses, 4, 5, and 6 inches Rs. 1, 2, and 3, each.

N. B.—Contracts entered into for supplying Scales, Angles, Compasses, &c., to pattern, made to any degree, size, &c., as in use in the different survey departments throughout India.

TRACING VELLUM LINEN, Dowse's patent.—This valuable transparent medium has become of general use where copying and transfer work is to be done *well* and *quickly*.

DRAWING PENCILS: the very best obtainable, all kinds and degrees from Rs. 2 to 3 per dozen.

BOXWOOD RULES, two feet; all kinds and qualities from Rs. 3 to 12 each.—Pear tree curves—Staff Papers for Sopwith's Staffs.

SPIRIT LEVELS with horizontal and vertical tubes at perfect right angles very useful instruments, in boxes; Rs. 15 each.

ARTISTS' COLORS and Drawing requisites.—All the ordinary colors in general use kept on stock in cakes, tubes, and pans, at 12 annas to 3 and 4 Rupees each. In Water Color, also in Oil, Meguilph, Ox Gall, &c.

BRUSHES of sizes and sorts for oil and water colors, Palettes, Tile Saucers (*in sets of six*,) Knives, Indian Ink, Mastic Varnish, Copal Varnish, Prepared Paper for Oil Paintings, Sketching Blocks (*all sizes*.)

CASES OF WATER COLORS, containing a complete assortment of Water Colors with Pans, Water Glasses, Brushes, &c., &c., fitted in handsome Mahogany case, French polished, Rs. 12, 40 and 50 according to size.

DRAWING PAPER: of usual sizes—Antiquarian, Imperial, Elephant, and other sizes of paper for Surveyors' and Engineers' use, up to Antiquarian *continuous mounted* 30 yards long.

14 STOP PERCUSSION HARMONIUMS possessing all the excellence of tone of the "New Church Models" but of a soft and delicate quality, the percussion action renders these Instruments well suited for brilliant music, —the extra stops are the "tremblant" and "sourdine." Rs. 700.

FLUTINAS AND ACCORDIANS, in great variety, some with double notes and very beautifully inlaid with pearl;—tortoiseshell; and metal buhl work, prices from Rs. 18, 20, 25, 32, 35, 43, 50, 60 to 80.

N. B.—The better kinds have good substantial boxes to hold them which are included in the price.

ENGLISH CONCERTINAS.—Wheatstone's Concertinas—48 key's double action, well made plain instruments of Rosewood in Rosewood Boxes. Each Rs. 100.

WHEATSTONE INDIAN CONCERTINA is intended to supersede the ordinary German Concertina; the double action principle, applied to Instruments of cheap manufac.

HERBERT & Co., would respectfully mention, that sometimes emergent demands may so reduce the amount of their stock of any one or more particular articles mentioned above, as to render it necessary to await the arrival of fresh Invoices from their office in London before an order is finally executed; as a rule, however, the above are continually being replenished and kept up in an existing state of efficiency.

IMPORTANT TO BANKERS AND MERCHANTS.—NEW MAP OF ASIA, including China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Burmah, Siam, Thibet, &c., &c., constructed by Alexander Keith Johnston, Esq., F.R.S.E., F.R.G.S. Size, 65 inches by 58; scale, 110 miles to an inch.

Full coloured and mounted, to fold in a substantial and beautifully finished Morocco Case	Rs 45
On Roller, varnished, adapted to Office use	60
In Folding Case, the Map in four parts, North Division, South, East, and West Divisions, especially suitable for Travellers and Voyagers	45

NEW MAP OF AMERICA.—America is becoming more than ever the scene of important events involving the general interests of the Civilized World.

Scale, 83 *miles to an inch; size*, 65 inches by 58 *inches*.

This New Map will be found in all respects a work of the highest class.

Price, fully colored and mounted, in case, Rs. 45; in Morocco case, Rs. 52; roller, varnished, Rs. 45; spring roller, Rs. 90.

☞ Every office claiming a position and a name amidst the growing wealth and importance in this city, should decorate its walls with one or more of these valuable Maps, the study of which may tend to confirm the general impressions that erelong Bombay must become the chief port in Asia.

HERBERT & Co.

Rampart Row and Forbes Street, Bombay, Sept., 1864.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Our Office is temporarily removed to 16, Apollo Street.
Bombay, 8th Nov. 1864. S. TYABJEE & Co.

TO LET AT MATHERAN.—A furnished BUNGALOW in a central position. Apply by letter to "M. B." care of *Bombay Gazette.*

FOR SALE.—A light CARRIAGE, by MacNaughten and Smith, of Worcester, with a pair of Grey Horses and a set of Double and Single Harness. Apply to RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.
Bombay, 9th November 1864.

NOTICE.—Several false rumours having been spread regarding the health of Dr. J. C. LISBOA, the undersigned are happy to inform the friends of the Doctor that they have heard from him by the last Mail and that he is quite well.
HENRY PRESCOTT.
8th November 1864. A. M. C. CONTINHO.

NOTICE.—Parties having claims against the undersigned are requested to prefer the same to him at the Office of the London and Bombay Bank, &c., on or before FRIDAY, the 10th instant, as he purposes leaving for England by the Mail of the 14th idem, and returning by the first Mail in January next.
8th November 1864. ALEX. McEWEN.

THE NEW INDIAN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—The Promoters hereby give notice that they cannot receive any more applications for Shares after two o'clock this afternoon.
Address, the Promoters, care of Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row.
Bombay, 9th November 1864.

LOST.—One Share of Viegas Patent Slip Company (Limited) No. 535, in the name Mr. E. B. HYEM. Persons are warned not to purchase it, and the payment of which has been stopped both at the Solicitors, and at the Patent Slip Company's Office. Any person bringing the same to the Office of this paper, or at Mr. R. I. REUBEN, Military Square, will be rewarded.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION (LIMITED.)
LATE THE BURMAH TRADING COMPANY (LIMITED.)
ધી બોમ્બે બરમા ટરેડીંગ કાર્પોરેશન (લીમીટેડ)

THIRD CALL.—Notice is hereby given that a Third Call of Rs. 500 per Share is payable at the Office of the Company No. 1, Nesbit Row, on or before the 5th of December next, after which Interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls, at the rate of eighteen per cent. per annum. By order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.
Bombay, 8th November 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK, LIMITED.—Notice is hereby given, that on and after TUESDAY, the 15th instant, Interest at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum will, until further Notice, be charged on all Second and Third Calls remaining unpaid, and all Shares on which the Second and Third Calls with Interest may not have been paid at the Offices of the Bank, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company as provided in Clause XCV. of the Articles of Association.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
40, Medow Street, 8th November 1864.

LETTS' DIARIES FOR 1865.—(*Charged 12 as. to the shilling.*)—TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have received a general assortment of the above.
No. 8 One day to a page, 8vo. cloth.
„ 8 Do. do. with lock and key.
„ 9 Half do. do.
„ 10 Three days to a page with Sunday, 8vo. cloth.
„ 11 Do. do. without do.
„ 11 B. Do. do. and Cr. side.
„ 12 Three days to a page with Sunday, 12mo. cloth.
„ 12 Enlarged do. do. do.
„ 13 Three days to a page without do., 12mo. cloth.
„ 15 Three days to a page without Sunday.
„ 2 Three days to a page, 4to. cloth.
„ 2 H. Do. do. do.
„ 3 Do. do. do. Folio.
Do. Russia Case.
Do. Professional Diary.

PUBLIC PERFORMANCE
AT THE GRANT ROAD THEATRE
OF THE ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY
WILL TAKE PLACE
THIS DAY, THE 9TH NOVEMBER.
OPERA "TROVATORE"—MUSIC VERDI.

Dress Circle	Rs. 10
Stalls	8
Gallery	5

Performance to commence at a quarter to 9 P. M. Tickets to be had at the Theatre or Messrs. TREACHER & Co.

POSTAL NOTICE

OVERLAND MAIL.
The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Jeddo* will be closed on MONDAY, the 14th November 1864, at 7 o'clock A. M. An after-packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas, (which must be prepaid by Stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.
The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Gunga*, will be closed on SUNDAY, the 13th November 1864, at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 14th idem. An Australian Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.
Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR.—Nov. 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
Full Moon, Sunday 13th ... 10h. 28m. P. M.
Last Qu. ter, Monday 21st ... 9h. 5m. P. M.
New Moon, Tuesday 29th ... 9h. 2m. P. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.
			h. m.	h. m.		
Wed.	9	Birth of Prince of Wales	6 7	5 52	6 48	7 21
Thur.	10	Daybreak at 6h. ... A.M.	6 8	5 52	7 56	8 21
Fri.	11	St. Martin. Bp.	6 8	5 52	8 45	9 15
Sat.	12	Twilight ends at 6h. ...	6 7	5 52	9 38	10 1
Sun.	13	25th Sunday after Trinity	6 8	5 51	10 24	10 46
Mon.	14	Mars rises at 6h. 41m.	6 8	5 51	11 7	11 29
Tues.	15	Machute ss. Bp.	6 9	5 51	11 50	—

NOTICE.—Until further orders His Excellency the Governor's Band will play on the Esplanade every THURSDAY evening.
GODFREY CLERK, Brevet Major,
Military Secretary.
Government House, 8th November 1864.

DURING the temporary absence of the Managing Proprietor in England, MR. THOMAS GRAHAM is authorised to grant receipts and recover monies on account of this Office.
MACLEAN and CHARMAN.
Bombay Gazette Office, 9th Sept., 1864.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY
FOR 1865.

THE Publishers of this Directory are anxious to obtain a correct list of Names of the European Inhabitants of the Bombay Presidency for publication in the forthcoming issue. This can, however, be accomplished only by individuals, whose names are incorrectly entered in last year's Directory, favoring us with their correct names and addresses; and those individuals whose names are omitted therefrom, and persons newly arrived, forwarding them to us. We beg the co-operation of the public in assisting us to obtain what is a desideratum in Bombay—a reliable list of the names of European Inhabitants.
Bombay Gazette Office, Fort, Bombay, 4th October 1864.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Oct. 4	KURRACHEE	Nov. 2
AGRA	Nov. 3	LAHORE	Oct. 29
ALLAHABAD	Nov. 2	LONDON	Oct. 1
AUSTRALIA	Aug. 26	MAURITIUS	Sept. 17
ALEXANDRIA	Sept. 27	MADRAS	Nov. 7
BANGALORE	Nov. 2	MALTA	Sept. 29
CALCUTTA	Nov. 2	MEERUT	Nov. 1
CAPE	June 18	OUDE	Nov. 2
CEYLON	Nov. 1	PERSIA	Oct. 6
COCHIN	Nov. 3	PENANG	Oct. 25
DELHI	Nov. 3	RANGOON	Aug. 10
FRANCE	Oct. 4	SUEZ	Oct. 12
HONGKONG	Oct. 13	SINGAPORE	Oct. 25

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1864.

WE understand that the question has been raised as to the advisability of requiring Military officers, now in Civil employ, to pass a preliminary examination on all the more important branches of English Education to test their qualification for the appointments they now hold. What may have given rise to such a suggestion we are at a loss to imagine, but the practical result would be to deprive the Service of some of the ablest officers now in the country; and in the difficulty we experience in arriving at any very accurate conclusion on this point, we are inclined to think that, the order has reference to officers who may hereafter enter Civil employ, or those who have had only a very brief experience of Civil duties; but to take the order, even in the most limited sense, it seems to us that, the intention is likely to lead to a very great deal of harm to the public interests, as well as injury to individual officers; for it is not at all probable that men who have been any length of time in Civil employ in India, whether Civilians or Military men, would be found able to pass the ordeal of an examination with any degree of credit, if indeed they could be brought to pass the ordeal at all, and we would even doubt if those men who have passed in the recent competitive examination, would be found after a series of years of sojourn in India, as capable, or nearly as capable, of passing, as they were before they left England. Still for all that we should not question their capacity, at least on those grounds, for the office they are now called upon to fulfil.

Without wishing to enter here into a discussion of the "essentials" for a man seeking employ in India, we might still be very inclined to doubt whether the present process of cramming is likely to realise many of those results contemplated by the State; for after all much more depends on the discrimination in the selection of the men, than upon intellectual culture. In India it is not education alone that commands the attention of the mass: it is a knowledge of the people, their manners and customs, which is of *most* use to those who are placed in positions of affluence and responsibility. Some of the ablest military men of India were never very conspicuous for a classical turn of mind, or even, for a refined education; and it is even possible that, had they been so, they would never have reached to the positions they did. Military men have, as a rule, proved themselves to be as a body the best political men in India, and if we needed any political proof of this assertion it is to be found in the fact, that by far the largest number of political appointments are held by military men. It is not then, the force of education alone which has always made military officers the most eligible for the most important appointments in the service; it is those other qualifications, which are so improved by experience of the native mind and the knowledge derived therefrom, combined with their previous pursuits and their military habits, which have rendered them so fitted for the appointments they hold. It is these essentials, or rather we should say, it is their peculiar qualities, which no education could supply, that are really the taking qualities in an officer employed in a civil or political capacity in India.

Without going further back, we have only to mention the name of some of our most eminent modern politicals—Sir Henry Lawrence, Nicholson, Bradford, and Mackeson, men who were the first of their day—to establish the fact that, however valuable the more elaborate education may be, it has nothing in common with great political virtues, indeed, we can even conceive the idea that the two may not always be compatible. Modern education may polish and refine the mind, but in India such minds are barely able to stand the brunt of the wear and tear of its climate, and the ordinary physical evils which result from a residence in these climes.

We should, therefore, for many reasons, think that the tendency of any measure which would interfere with the status of the Military men now in Civil employ, is calculated to do a great deal of harm, besides depriving the State of some of the best and most valuable officers in the service.

We were induced to pen the above remarks in reference to an article which appeared in one of the late issues of the *London Saturday Review.*

FOR the third time within the last six months the Justices of the Peace for the Town and Island of Bombay are summoned to a meeting for the purpose of electing a Municipal Commissioner to serve till the new Municipal Act comes into operation. The vacancy now to be filled up has been created by the resignation of Mr. Kennelly, who, finding it seems that the office of full time Commissioner is a bad exchange pecuniarily for the appointment previously held by him, now wishes in familiar phrase both to eat and to have his pudding, by taking up again his old appointment and at the same time persuading the Bench of Justices to elect him a half-time Commissioner on Friday next. The presumption of Mr. Kennelly in thus attempting to mould the Bench of Justices into a convenient instrument for advancing his private interests at the expense of the efficiency of the public service will, we hope, be promptly and severely punished. Our readers may remember that, at the time when Mr. Kennelly was first elected, a resolution was passed by a large majority of the Bench that no candidate should be chosen who was not prepared to serve as a full-time Commissioner. This resolution, we may add was brought forward by the friends of Mr. Kennelly; and it had the effect of disabling one or two candidates whose chance of election as half-time Commissioners was very good. Both on that occasion, and afterwards at the election in August, Mr. Kennelly expressed his readiness to act as a full-time Commissioner: and if, as would now appear, his acceptance of the conditions proposed by the Bench was given with the jesuitical reservation that he would serve as a full-time Commissioner if he could do so without prejudice to the claims derived from his former appointment, it is evident that he was merely playing with the Bench and the public by securing to himself the refusal of an office which he did not intend to hold on the terms nominated in the bond. It was understood that his choice was final, and he was bound, it seems to us, to abstain from coming forward as a candidate at the August election unless he had determined if elected to retain the appointment. But what Mr. Kennelly has done has been to keep out other men at least as good as himself merely in order that he might serve his apprenticeship to the office of Commissioner during two or three months, and resign as soon as it suited his convenience to do so. Such conduct, at a time when the work of the Municipal Commissioners more than ever needs the close and constant attention of experienced officers who can devote their whole thought and labour to it instead of always keeping one eye fixed on some other and more lucrative office, seems to us to deserve the public censure of the Bench. We have no doubt that Mr. Kennelly has tried to do his duty as a Municipal Commissioner but it is not the less true that he has completely disappointed and deluded the expectations formed of him by the Justices at the time of his election. We shall be greatly surprised if the part taken by Mr. Kennelly in these transactions pass unchallenged and uncondemned, should that gentleman really have the audacity to let himself be proposed for election as a half-time Commissioner next Friday. But even the good nature of Mr. Kennelly's friends must have some limits, and we doubt if any Justice of the Peace will be found willing to move that the Bench stultify itself by rescinding the resolution passed at the instance of Mr. Kennelly's friends that both the Commissioners shall be full time men. There can be no two opinions as to the wisdom of that resolution. If any office needs that a man's undivided time and care should be devoted to it, it is that of Municipal Commissioner of Bombay. Using all their exertions, the most energetic men must find it a most difficult matter to overtake the work unless they not only have nothing else to attend to, but are familiar with the nature of the varied and important duties required at their hands; and the Bench will be fortunate if among the candidates who offer themselves for election there is one whose previous long experience of municipal business is a guarantee that he will not need to spend the interval between his election and the time of the coming into force of the new Municipal Act in learning what he is expected to do and how he ought to set about doing it.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

MADRAS, 7th November.
Steamer *Candia*, from Galle, anchored.

MADRAS, 8th November.
Steamer *Jaffna*, from Bombay, anchored.
Steamer *Lady Jocelyn*, from London, anchored.

PONDICHERRY, 8th November.
Steamer *Alpine* sailed for Galle.

BOMBAY.

THE Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University is to take place from Monday the 21st instant.

MAJOR E. P. ARTHUR, Political Superintendent, Pahlanpore, is allowed a furlough to Europe for six months.

WE are requested to inform the public that the band of H. M. 28th Regiment will not perform this evening at Colaba.

LIEUTENANT and Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance Samuel Chetham is promoted to 3rd class Commissary of Ordnance, vice Lieutenant Cowley.

MR. MUNGESHRAO BULWANT, Sheristadar in the Court of Small Causes at Ahmedabad, has been appointed a Moonsiff at Surat.

MAJOR MARTIN, of Her Majesty's King's Own, has presented to the Government Central Museum a wooden model of his Cinerator. It is very dexterously made.

WE understand that Lieut. Crockett, late of the Indian Navy, is one of the candidates for the vacant office of Municipal Commissioner, consequent on the retirement of Mr. Kennelly.

WE learn from Ahmedabad that a meeting of influential persons of that station was to be held on the 2nd instant for the purpose of adopting measures to relieve those who suffer in consequence of the dearness of provisions.

A NEW Banking and Mercantile Association, called "The People's Bank and General Financial Association (Limited)," has, we hear, been formed under the auspices of certain influential gentlemen. Applications for shares are to be sent through the Post Office prepaid, addressed to the Promoters.

YESTERDAY was full Court day at the Small Cause Court. No cases of any public interest were heard. Several applications were made for new trials, but in most it appeared that where adverse verdicts had been given it arose from the neglect of the petitioner in not being present at the time of hearing.

THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—We learn that the Indo-European Telegraph line was thrown open yesterday for the use of the public, as suggested by the Director, Mr. Walton, in his letter to the Commissioner in Sind which we published in our last issue. The cost of a message between this and London, we are informed, is Rs 50 for twenty words.—*Sindian, Nov. 2.*

ANOTHER letter appears in our correspondence columns to-day from Commander Robinson, Marine Storekeeper, complaining of the continuance of the dangerous nuisance arising from the blasting operations going on in Marine Street. It appears that another large stone, weighing 15½ pounds, was projected into the Dockyard, and fell upon the roof of a godown smashing in the tiles and causing no small degree of alarm to the clerks and others employed on the spot. It will be seen that no proper warning whatever is given when these explosions take place. Surely it is some one's duty to see to this; or must we wait until some one is killed?

FURIOUS DRIVING.—The crime of furious and negligent driving is increasing day after day in Bombay. Janoo Mahadoo, a gorawalla in the employ of a Parsee gentleman, was fined yesterday in the sum of rupees ten by Mr. Leeke, for negligently and furiously driving his shigram along the Bombay Green, and thereby injuring one Ruttonjee Framjee. Another gorawalla was also fined for a similar offence in the sum of rupees fifteen. His Worship expressed it as his opinion that this nuisance is every day increasing in a populous city like Bombay.

A ROW AMONG THE KHOJAS.—The dispute between the Aga Khan and Dhurumsey parties is still going on. A great row among some of these men took place on the night of Monday last near the second Coombarwadda Street. Three of the offenders, named Somjee Balla, Bhanjee Veerjee, and Ibrahim Veerjee, were yesterday placed before Mr. Leeke, when Dr. R. A. Dallas, Solicitor, appeared on behalf of the first prisoner. The case stands adjourned until to-morrow (Thursday) for the prisoners' witnesses. Mr. Peile (of the firm of Messrs. Bickersteth and Cleveland) subsequently appeared before His Worship and applied for summonses to be issued against five other Khojas on a charge of assault. His Worship immediately granted the application.

AN INFORMATION.—Davee Hurrylall, a hamal in the employ of Messrs. Lyon Brothers & Co., was placed at the bar yesterday before H. Leeke, Esq., Magistrate of Police, when the following information was laid against him by one Dorabjee Nanabhoy, Book-keeper, also in the employ of Lyon Brothers & Co.:—I am cash-keeper in the employ of Messrs. Lyon Brothers & Co., and live in Cowasjee Patell Street in the Fort. On Thursday the 27th ult., at 1 P. M., I gave two bills to the prisoner, one for forty-eight rupees, and the other for twenty-four rupees, both in the name of Mr. E. Parker, to recover the amounts of Mr. E. Parker. In about an hour afterwards prisoner returned them to me, saying, Mr. Parker had told him to bring them after the Dewallee Holidays. I put those bills in my table drawer, which I locked and kept the key with me. The next morning, at about 10 o'clock, I went to office and opened the drawer, but did not notice whether the bills were safe or not. I locked the drawer again that night and went home. On the 2nd instant, at about 10 A. M., I came to the office and opened the drawer, and found three bills missing—two bearing the name of Mr. Parker, and one of Mr. Scott. I then caused three duplicates to be prepared, and sent two of them to Mr. Parker. On the 3rd instant, in consequence of information I received, I went to see Mr. Parker, and from what he told me, I reported the circumstance to my master. On Monday last the prisoner admitted to me that he recovered the money of the two bills and gave me twenty-four rupees, saying, that the rest of the money he had expended, and asked me to forgive him. I reported this matter to my master who sent for the police and gave prisoner into custody.

His Worship remanded the prisoner to jail.

THE PERSIAN GULF TELEGRAPH.

THE following communication has been received in reference to the Persian Gulf Telegraph from Major J. U. Champain, R. E., Director Persian Telegraphs, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Dated Teheran, 27th September 1864.

SIR,—I have the honour to report very briefly for the information of the Government of Bombay, that the line of Telegraph is now completed between Bushire and Teheran, and works most satisfactorily. Between this and Bagdad some ten days' work remains to be done, but we shall not be allowed to join up the wires which have been cut near the frontier of Turkey until the boundary question has been decided. I shall, however, try to organise a system of Sowars to carry messages between Kasr Shereen and Khanakin (a distance of 20 miles), three or four times a day. In case I succeed the expenses will be a mere trifle, and messages between England and India would not be delayed more than three or four hours at the frontier. Should this proposal not be agreed to, important messages can still be sent to England via St. Petersburgh, which is now in telegraphic communication with Teheran.

I shall have the honour to submit my detailed report of operations in connection with the construction of the Persian line, as soon as it is entirely completed.—I have the honour to be, &c.,

J. U. CHAMPAIN, Major R. E.,
Director Persian Telegraphs.

THE CYCLONE RELIEF FUND.

The following Subscriptions have been received by the Treasurers:—

By Ourselves.	Rs.	as.	p.
From Premchund Roychund, Esq.	25,000	0	0
„ Nowrowjee Rustomjee Motabhoy, Esq.	2,500	0	0
„ Messrs. Remington & Co.	2,000	0	0
„ Bomanjee Framjee Cama, Esq.	1,000	0	0
„ John Smith, Esq.	100	0	0
„ Seedick Hajee Oosman, Esq.	125	0	0
„ Revd. Dr. John Wilson, D.D.	100	0	0
„ Dossabhoy Dhunjeebhoy, Esq.	100	0	0
„ E. Bartlett, Esq.	50	0	0
„ Captain F. G. Stewart	50	0	0
„ Dr. Merwanjee Sorabjee	50	0	0
„ Gungadass Keshoreedass, Esq.	29	0	0
„ Ardaseer Framjee, Esq.	29	0	0
„ Premchund Motechund, Esq.	15	0	0
„ The Zoroaster	10	0	0
„ Gungadass Dwarkadass, Esq.	1	0	0
	31,141	0	0
By Asiatic Banking Corporation.			
From Mewanjee Framjee Panday, Esq.	1,000	0	0
„ Messrs. Stearns Hobart & Co	1,000	0	0
„ Byramjee Hormusjee Cama, Esq.	1,000	0	0
„ Jejeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy, Esq	500	0	0
„ Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Patell, Esq.	500	0	0
„ Messrs Nasmyth & Co.	500	0	0
„ Dorabjee Framjee Panday, Esq.	200	0	0
„ Dr. M. Kane	100	0	0
„ Messrs. Merwanjee and Pyramjee	25	0	0
„ Nowrojee Sokobajee M., Esq.	10	0	0
	4,835	0	0
By Bank of Bombay.			
From Messrs. Limjee and Cowasjee Manockjee	3,000	0	0
„ Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Esq.	1,500	0	0
„ Byramjee Nanabhoy Framjee, Esq.	1,000	0	0
„ Messrs. Muncherjee Jamsetjee and Sons	500	0	0
„ Cowasjee Cooverjee Bhabha, Esq.	500	0	0
„ M. R. de Quadros, Esq.	250	0	0
„ J. B. Lane, Esq	200	0	0
„ Ballajee Cassinath, Esq	20	0	0
„ Cursetjee Rustomjee, Esq.	10	0	0
	6,980	0	0
Rs.	42,956	0	0
Amount already advertised „	34,595	13	3
Grand Total. Rupees	77,551	13	3

REMINGTON & Co.,
Treasurers, Cyclone Relief Fund.
Bombay, 9th November 1864.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—*8th November.*

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

ASSAULT AT SEA.—Richard Jackson, seaman of the British ship *Forest Queen*, was placed at the bar yesterday, and charged with having assaulted Robert Sampson, chief officer of the ship.

It appeared that on the evening of Monday last, about 5-45 P. M., prisoner came off from shore with the captain and made use of bad language. The captain did not like this, and ordered the chief officer to go to the police boat and send a policeman. Prosecutor did so, and when he came on board he saw the captain on the starboard side, and whilst walking towards him, the prisoner ran behind the prosecutor with a wooden belaying pin, and struck him with it on the back of the head. It bled considerably and stunned him.

The evidence of the prosecutor was materially corroborated by the testimony of one Henry Curtis, a seaman on board the ship.

The prisoner urged in defence that he had been a little over a year on board and could not get on with Mr. Sampson, who kept "dinging" at him always. He had been on shore about his discharge. He admitted that he struck the officer, and he deserved it.

The captain gave prisoner an excellent character.

His Worship observed that as the prisoner bore an excellent character, he would only sentence him to be imprisoned for eight weeks in the House of Correction with hard labour.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.—*8th Nov.*

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

CHEATING.—A great portion of yesterday was occupied in a further investigation of the cheating case in which Mahdoo Bappoo, who was implicated in a similar affair last Sessions, is concerned. It will be remembered that the case fell through, but in this instance the prosecutor showed more sense, whilst pretending to negotiate for the gold offered him for sale, he contrived to inform the police, who by a well concerted plan were able to pounce upon the whole gang, and deliver them up, they were in attendance and captured the whole gang, and it is very possible that in this instance they will not escape as at last Sessions. The case was again postponed until the 10th instant.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SPRINGING MINES IN THE FORT.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I am sorry to trouble you so much, but unless something is done to prevent a recurrence of what I complain, we shall be obliged to close our office until the Gas Company have finished laying their pipes. Two mines were just now sprung under this office in which some twenty clerks are at work—no warning was given us until after the explosions—when the accompanying mass of rock came flying past our heads, falling on the tiles of a godown beyond with a crash that startled us not a little.

I expostulated yesterday with the European overseer, and he assured me it was all the fault of the native contractor who disregards all his injunctions to be more careful.—I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

GEO. THOS. ROBINSON, Commander,
Marine Storekeeper.
Marine Storekeeper's Office, 8th Nov.

*** The lump of stone sent to us weighed 15½ lbs. It is high time that something was done by the authorities to put a stop to this dangerous state of things.—ED. *B. G.*

BENGAL

JUST as every one is lamenting the wholesale stoppage of Telegraphic communication effected by the late Hurricane, we hear that a Patent has been recently taken out by a Mr. John Haworth, C.E., for "Improvements in the improved method of conveying electric signals and telegrams without the intervention of any continuous artificial conductor." This is just the thing for those who were recommending a subterranean line of telegraph between Kedgeree and Calcutta. We hear that the new system was subjected to the pretty severe test of sending a message from London to the Isle of Wight, across the Solent, and, that it came out of the trial entirely successful. If this be so, the matter is worth enquiring into, and, we therefore beg to recommend it to the attention of Col. Douglas.—*Hurkaru, Nov. 2.*

WE understand that Sir Charles Wood does not approve of Sir Charles Trevelyan's Minute on the Gold Currency. It is proposed, we hear, to operate in the gentlest possible manner. Tentative certainly, but so very timidly, that nothing will come of it and the experiment will be a failure. Revenue payments are, it is said, to be received at the Bank or Treasuries in Sovereigns valued at ten rupees. Mr. Arbuthnot, of the English Treasury, suggested that Sovereigns should be received in times of pressure in deposit for notes as a temporary expedient, allowing the depositors to redeem their gold within a limited period, the value of the Sovereign being taken at ten rupees, but we have not heard whether this has been approved of or not.—*Englishman, Nov. 2.*

THE death of Mr. Denman Hume, son of our former Senior Magistrate, which was reported by the last mail, seems to require a few words of notice from us. He was a young officer of promise in the Uncovenanted Service, and left this country at the close of the last cold weather, with the view, we understand, of studying for the Calcutta Bar. The State of his health, however, was such, as even then to cause his friends great alarm; and consumption, which ultimately proved fatal, betrayed itself from his arrival in England. His amiability, his talents, and his unassuming demeanour, endeared him to a large circle of friends, but his loss is made a matter of public concern by the enterprising way in which he undertook to supply a great want in the official world by the compilation of the "Magistrate's and Collector's Guide." In this undertaking he was warmly supported by the Board of Revenue; the editing of the work is marked by modesty, good sense, and care; "Hume's Manual" is already a household word in every Cutcherry in Bengal, and favourably known to all who have the management of land. He also projected and carried on, until he left India, "the Judical, Revenue and Police Journal," an admirable periodical, intended to keep the official world informed of the more important decisions of the High Court, and the innumerable circulars which issue from the offices of the Board of Revenue and the Inspector General of Police. Few young men of two and twenty have given the public such earnest of future usefulness; and our readers will regret with us the premature stroke of fate which has scattered into air the hopes that were formed of his career.—*Id.*

SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN returned to town yesterday evening. He is sufficiently improved in health to resume business; but it is not improbable that he may change his intention of remaining another year in India. As a sanitary measure, the "summering" in the hills is questionable in the case of people who have passed the meridian of life; and we believe that most of those who left Calcutta for Simla in April last, are now of this opinion. It is certainly not cool in the plains in the middle of April and October. On the contrary, in Calcutta these are often the hottest months of the year, and it requires no great knowledge of medical science to predicate that a sudden change from such extremes of temperature twice in seven or eight months, can have no very beneficial effect on an enervated constitution. Taking the climate of Calcutta, on the whole, we believe it to possess a more equable temperature than any of those places which are now considered sanitaria, and weighing its advantages and disadvantages, we consider that it is the fittest place for the Supreme Government of India. Notwithstanding, then, that Sir John Lawrence has made it an implied condition of further residence in India that he should spend next hot weather in the Hills, we trust that the Government of India will still remain at the Capital of the Empire, where it unquestionably ought to be. During the last six months there has been *no* seat of Government in India, and the inconvenience and expense that has resulted from this irregularity has been by no means inconsiderable. During the terrific Cyclone that occurred last month the telegraph wires for many miles round Calcutta were torn in pieces, and, though Col. Douglas and his Department exerted themselves to the utmost, it was some days before communication with the North West was restored, and some weeks before the river lines were put in working order. The storm occurred on the 5th ultimo, Mr. Beadon did not return from Darjeeling till the 20th, and during this period, there was no one in Calcutta vested with the smallest authority, or competent to give any orders in such an emergency. But, if possible, a more forcible illustration of the mischief of leaving the Capital of the country without some representative of the Government of India, is afforded by the delay, the inconvenience, and the absolute loss of money that has been caused by the orders and counter-orders in the matter of the Bhootan expedition. These have, we believe, been unprecedented; and they certainly have not tended to maintain that principle it is so essential to observe in all Indian wars—celerity of movement. Take an Oriental Army by surprise, and it is nowhere. This was the secret of Sir Hugh Rose's success in Central India, and we hardly think any of the delays which have taken place in the present occasion are due to him. No, we believe that the mischief lay in the absence of the Government of India from its proper place, and we trust this mistake will not be made again. There is is no objection to a Governor General spending one or two hot weathers in the hills. It is necessary that on first arrival, he should make a tour through the Upper Provinces, and it may be desirable that he should visit these or other Provinces of the Empire at any time. Simla, or other sanitarium, then, may be a convenient resting place for the Viceroy; but we never yet heard of a King removing the whole machinery of Government with him when he chose to travel, and we repeat, that, in India, it is not desirable that the Viceroy should do so again.—*Id.*

THE E. Battery of the A. Brigade Royal Horse Artillery leaves the Presidency to-day by the East Indian Railway for Agra, on route to Meerut.—*Indian Daily News, Nov. 2.*

WE hear that the head quarters of H. M.'s 58th Regiment, just arrived from England by the ship *Patrician*, will proceed at once to Benares, pending the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for the final location of the corps.—*Id.*

THE 25th Regiment Punjab N. I., at Allipore, was under orders to start from the Presidency by the East Indian Railway for Delhi, in three detachments, to leave to-day, and on the 3rd and 4th; but the departure of the corps has been indefinitely postponed, owing to the paucity of Native troops at the Presidency, in consequence of which many of the sepoy guards have been withdrawn.—*Id.*

ORDERS have been issued for the formation on the Esplanade of Fort William, and near the Cooly Bazaar, of a standing camp capable of holding six hundred men, with an average proportion of officers and families: the camp to be under the direction and control of the officers of the Quarter Master General's Department nominated to conduct the embarkation duties at the Presidency. This is an excellent military arrangement, and one which we hope to see repeated every cold season, as a little rest on shore after a long sea voyage in the fine weather, cannot but be beneficial and refreshing to officers and soldiers, previous to proceeding to their up country destinations.—*Id.*

COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

List of Business to be brought forward at the Meeting of the Council of the Governor General of India, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, to be held on Friday, the 4th November 1864.

1. The Hon'ble Mr. Maine to move for leave to introduce a Bill to legalise, under certain circumstances, the remarriage of Native Converts to Christianity deserted or repudiated by their wives or husbands.
2. The object is stated in the Title.
3. The Hon'ble Mr. Harington to introduce the Bill to regulate the admission, removal, and remuneration of Advocates and Attorneys in the Civil and Criminal Courts and Revenue Offices of the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal, and to move that it be referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to report in a fortnight.
4. The Hon'ble Mr. Maine to introduce the Bill to substitute certain declarations for the oaths of qualifications taken by Justices of the Peace, and to move that it be referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to report in a fortnight.
5. Also to introduce the Bill to provide for the extension of Act XXI. of 1856 (to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the Abkaree Revenue, in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal) to the Provinces under the control of the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, and to move that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in a fortnight.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.
Calcutta, 31st October 1864.—*Id.*

CABOOL.

10th October.—A letter from Sirdar Ahmed Khan was received to-day from Toorkistan. It said:—

"Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan, with the family of Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan, is encamped in a fort situated between Muzzar Shurreef and Tashkurghan, while the Ameer with his camp is at the former place. The Ameer has divided the country of Toorkistan as follows:—

"'Sirbood,' formerly Jageer of Sirdars Mohamed Zaman Khan and Ahmed Khan, has been given to Noor Mohamed Khan, son of Tamoor Koolloo Khan; Ukhcha, to Fyz Mohamed Khan; Tashkurghan to Nuzzur Mohamed Khan; Haibuck, to Vullee Mohamed Khan; Koondez, to Meer Uttaleek Beg; and Khanabad, Ghoree, Khunjan, and Booghlan, to Ahmed Khan Mohamed, Zaman Khan, and Oomer Khan respectively.

"The family of Uslum Khan, with Sirdars Mohamed Hoosain, Mohamed Hussun, and Kassum Khan, has been ordered by the Ameer to be sent to Cabool. The Ameer is waiting for the return of the Akhoondzada from Bookhara."

Sirdar Khooshdil Khan desired Moolla Mohamed Oosman to go and enquire from Sirdar Shahnawaz Khan, the State prisoner of Heerat, if it were true that he had intrigued with Sirdar Mohamed Shurreef Khan for his escape.

Shahnawaz Khan's answer, with which the Moolla returned to the governor, was to the effect that the report was false.

11th October.—Ameer Shere Allee Khan's letter received to-day by Sirdar Kooshdil Khan was to the following effect:—

"As more troops are wanted in Toorkistan, write to the Kohistanee chiefs to collect as many men as they can, and send them here *via* Khunjan. Eeshan Oorak is trying his best to cause disturbances in Toorkistan."

The particulars of the battle which took place between the Russians and the Kokanees, at Huzrut Sooltan, are thus described by a Synd, who was an eye-witness and who has just arrived from Toorkistan:—

"The Russians at first made an assault on the fort of Huzrut Sooltan, and took it after hard fighting. About four thousand Kokanees were killed and two thousand taken prisoner in this battle—about eighteen towns situated near Huzrut Sooltan were set on fire by the Russians. The cities of Jumkut and Seerum, thirty koss from Huzrut Sooltan, were also taken by the Russians. The city of Oolyan, situated between Kashgur and Yarkund, was then taken.

"The Russians were advancing on Tashkund and Kokan when I left for Toorkistan, and must have taken them by this time."

12th October.—The Toorkistan news-letter received to-day by the governor was as follows:—

"The Ameer has ordered the Toorkistanee troops, formerly in the service of Ufzul Khan, to be sent to Cabool, and the Caboolee troops to be left with Sirdar Futteh Mohamed Khan in their stead. This has been arranged by the Ameer for Sirdar Ubdoolrahman Khan, who is said to be preparing to march against Toorkistan. The Ameer is thinking to send Sirdar Mohamed Ruffeek Khan and the Synd of Koonair as deputies to the King of Bookhara."

13th October.—Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan's letter was received to-day by the governor. It was as follows:—

"I, with Sirdar Ufzul Khan and his family, left Toorkistan for Cabool on the 5th of Jummad-ool-Auwal (7th October,) and will soon be in Cabool. The Ameer will also leave this as soon as the Akhoondzada has returned from Bookhara."

No sooner did Khooshdil Khan read the above letter than he sent for the sweetmeat makers and ordered them to prepare all kinds of sweetmeats to be sent to Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan when his camp arrived near Cabool. Other preparations are also going on for the reception of the Sirdar.

14th October.—Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan's letter was received to-day from Haibuck. It said:—

"Akhoondzada Siraj-ood-deen's letter has been received by the Ameer from Bookhara. He says that the King is at Summerkund, and has ordered the Akhoondzada to wait in Bookhara until the King's return. The Ameer is not going to wait for the Akhoondzada any longer; he will leave for Cabool as soon as his arrangements are completed. The Hakoomut of Kelat has been given, by the Ameer to Sirdar Mohamed Ruffeek Khan, who will leave for that place as soon as Futteh Mohamed has given over charge to him."

15th October.—It was written in the letter received to-day from Sirdar Mahomed Oosman Khan that:—

"The Ameer was expected to reach Ghore, on the 12th Jumad-ool-auwal (14th October), and would join Mohamed Allee Khan somewhere on the road."

Sirdar Khooshdil Khan sent his man to Meer Hajee Sahib, with word that the Ameer had again written to him, the Sirdar, to try his best to keep Mohamed Shurreef Khan in Cabool until his arrival at the place, when he would take him prisoner.

"It would be no use Khooshdil Khan attempting it," replied Hajee Sahib, "as Shurreef Khan was well aware what the Ameer had done with Ufzul Khan."

16th October.—Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan has written to Syud Ahmed as follows:—

"I don't think I will be able to leave Toorkistan. Almost all Toorkistan is up. Sirdar Ubdoolrahman it is reported here is marching with the Bookhara troops.

"Sirdar Khooshdil Khan is so very ill that he does not attend the durbar. The Caboolees are quite confused and therefore inventing all kinds of stories."

17th October.—Akhoondzada Siraj-ood-deen's man arrived to-day from Toorkistan and gave the following account:—

"Sirdar Ubdoolrahman Khan, son of Ufzul Khan, is doing very well at Kurshe in Bookahara. The Akhoondzada could not speak before the king when he was asked if this was the way true Mohamedans treat their brothers when the Kooran was put between them. In word the king is not very well pleased with the Ameer and is not going to agree to his proposals."

Rumour is prevailing in Cabool that Sirdar Mohamed Yakoob Khan, the Hakim of Heerat, has taken Furrah and Gurrishk, the jageer of Mohamed Shurreef Khan.—*Delhi Gazette, Nov. 3.*

THE ANGLO INDIAN TELEGRAPH.

(*From Our Paper.*)

THE following letter has been courteously placed by the Commissioner in Sind at the disposal of the Local Press; it will be seen from it that the Anglo Indian Telegraph between this and the Capital of Persia is *un fait accompli*, messages between the two places having been transmitted in the short space of an hour; so far so good; it is to be hoped that ere long we will be in Telegraphic communication with England. It is satisfactory to find the Shahen Shah so ready in seconding the views of our Government in the matter of the line; the differences referred to between the English and Persian authorities at Teheran are evidently connected with the question of the translation of messages; we have every confidence, however, in the judgment and diplomacy of Major Champain, and feel assured he will tide over the difficulty in his usual masterly way.—

No. 764 of 1864.

From the DIRECTOR MEKRAN COAST and SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH,
To the COMMISSIONER IN SIND, Kurrachee.

SIR,—As it has been represented to me that the commercial community of Kurrachee are extremely desirous of information as to the progress made towards establishing telegraphic communication with England, I have the honor to forward a short summary of the present position of the enterprise, in case you may deem it desirable to communicate it to the Chamber of Commerce, or otherwise make it public.

2.—The cable between Guadur and Fao is in excellent working order, and although an interruption occurred in one section of it during last monsoon, and which has since been remedied, I believe that, considering the great distance between the repeating stations, the cable can be more relied on than any yet laid in any other part of the world.

3.—The section of cable between Kurrachee and Guadur has, from the first, been unsatisfactory, and the interruption which took place in June last still continues. The alternative land line, however, along the Mekran Coast, works most efficiently, and entirely obviates the inconvenience that would otherwise occur from the state of the cable.

4.—The Persian land line between Bushire and Teheran, under the direction of Major Champain, R. E., was completed in the middle of last month, and messages passed between Kurrachee and the Persian capital within one hour. The line from Teheran to Bagdad is also completed, with the exception of thirty miles running through disputed territory on the Turco-Persian frontier; but Major Champain has arranged a system of mounted kossids over the break, which may last an indefinite time. The Persian lines were, however, suddenly closed on the 9th instant, owing to some difference between the English and Persian authorities at Teheran, regarding the transmission of messages, and they have not yet been reopened. From Bagdad the line is in working order to Constantinople, and from Fao to Bagdad it is being rapidly completed.

5.—From Teheran, the Russians have a line passing through Tabreez, Tiflis, and Moscow to St. Petersburg; but it is said to be in a very bad condition and not to be relied on, messages occupying from ten to twelve days in transmission between the two termini.

6.—The Persians have consented to extend their aerial line from Bushire to Bunder Abbas, and the sultan of Muscat will probably consent to the connection by the same means of Guadur and Bunder Abbas; thus a duplicate or alternative line will exist the whole distance between Kurrachee and Bagdad.

7.—It has been submitted for the consideration of Government whether the line should be opened to the public as it is completed; and, pending instructions, I am prepared to forward to Bussorah and the intermediate stations, any messages bearing the countersignature of the chief Civil authority of the station, whence the message is despatched.—I have, &c.,

H. IZAAK WALTON, Director,
Mekran Coast and Submarine Telegraph.
Director's Office, Kurrachee, 26th Oct 1864.

THE FIRST NATIVE CIVILIAN.

(*From the Hindoo Patriot.*)

BABOO SATYENDRA NAUTH TAGORE has returned to Calcutta. To us, who have ever been foremost in asserting the rights of our countrymen to serve their country and Queen in the higher grades of the public service, and to share, without distinction of color or creed, the State preferments in common with all other classes of Her Majesty's subjects, it is a matter of particular gratification to be able to offer to him our congratulations on his success as the First Native Civilian. Baboo Satyendra's successful competition for a rank in the Indian Civil Service is dear to us for more reasons than one. Member of a family, which has been distinguished for rare public spirit, for the leading part which it has taken in all public matters in Bengal, and for open-handed munificence, his success is a matter of personal rejoicing to his countrymen, who have any feeling of patriotism, and who have any remembrance of the great benefits conferred on their common country by his world-renowned grand-father, we mean Baboo Dwarkanauth Tagore. Independent of this personal interest which the success of this young Tagore has in the eyes of his countrymen, it has a far wider significance as a cause of national rejoicing. For the first time a Bengalee had the courage to brave the sea and cut asunder the shackles of traditional prejudices to compete for an honorable career in Her Majesty's Service, hitherto sealed to the natives of the land. Of course there is nothing extraordinary in the success which Baboo Satyendra Nauth has achieved; it is the reward of diligence, patience, and perseverance, and if other native youths would have the pluck, and could command resources, to traverse ten thousand miles by sea away from his country, and stand the chance of a competitive test, they would be recompensed with similar success. Being the pioneer in this path of honor and advancement, he is, however, entitled to high commendation. He has demonstrated in the teeth of the political opponents of his country, that the native of India, if the same facilities are offered to him which the Englishman possesses, can take honor for intellectual qualifications side by side with the son of Britain. The still cold life of the Bengalee in the present state of native society can lead to no social or political greatness. [illegible] public life or scholarly activity, when they will throw their energy into struggles for winning distinctions on the stage of civilized existence, there may be some hope of their regeneration. But such aspirations cannot be generated or quickened by low contentions in *harum-sedom.* The contest must be fought on higher arenas, and there cannot be a more legitimate and congenial field for the exercise of the administrative ability and hard common sense of the Bengalee than the Covenanted Civil Service. We regret that the limitation of the examination in London imposes an almost insuperable bar in the way of a large number of native youths, who may be otherwise fully qualified, but who have not the means to incur the expenses attending the competition. It is also a hard condition that a man should be compelled to sail ten thousand miles of sea, and to banish himself from his country for two or three years in order to qualify himself to serve it. We have, for this and other reasons, which it is superfluous to repeat here, often protested against the arbitrary rule of requiring natives of India to proceed to London to pass a chance examination for admission into the Civil Service. But we are not blind to the advantages of the present system. There can be no doubt that if natives are to be admitted to the Covenanted Civil Service, they should be men of birth and position. Such men carry about them a prestige, which is of great importance in an oriental country. And the present rule of requiring the candidate to pass the examination in London places it beyond the reach of the indigent, who are not of course necessarily beyond the pale of respectability, to indulge in the hope of competition. It is only the sons of wealthy or well-to-do men, who can afford to venture in this expensive trial, and the moral effect, which it will doubtless have both on Europeans and natives, by enlisting the wealth, rank, and intelligence of native society in the higher walks of the public service, cannot fail to prove of great practical significance. Another advantage of the present system is the opportunity which it offers to the native candidate to see with his own eyes the wonders of European civilization. It is undeniable that the best practical education which the native of India can receive is a visit to Europe. There he has the advantage of contrasting the restless activity of mind, the bold enterprising spirit, the pursuit of knowledge for its own sake, the power of organization and self government, the high tone of public morality, and liberty of thought and action, which characterize the Western nations, with the sluggish life, unenlivened by a single ray of ambition or enterprize, neglect of letters, disunion and mutual distrust, priestly tyranny and its concomitant evils, which deform Indian Society. The Bengalee, breathing the intellectual, moral, and political atmosphere of Europe for even the short period of three years, must become a new man. He must return to his country a regenerated being, and if he does not sink into the mass from which he has risen, he is destined to prove a benefactor to his race. There is now one bright hope of Indian regeneration, we mean in the free interchange of thought and mode of action between Indians and Europeans, meeting face to face in the very centre of European civilization and activity, and a system, which may facilitate this intercourse, has a claim to our support, whatever may be its other disadvantages. We wish that the line of Satyendra Nauth Tagore may be daily lengthened, for the country is sure to bear a new aspect, when we have even a dozen men amongst us, with European knowledge, energy, and associations, to work in the cause of Indian reform, social or political.

Baboo Satyendra Nauth Tagore, as our readers are aware, goes to Bombay, where we need hardly assure the Baboo he will be received with great cordiality. Bombay has at the head of the Government a gentleman who is no less a friend of the Tagores than of the natives generally, whose kindliness of feeling and whose solicitude for native welfare are well known, and who will doubtless give him fair play in the service. Our countrymen in Bombay, it is gratifying to observe, take a personal pride in the success of the young Bengalee, and it is superfluous for us to say that they will welcome him with all the warmth of a national feeling. Perhaps Baboo Satyendra Nauth will find Bombay in point of commercial activity and philanthropic munificence nearer to the great country from which he has returned than his own native land. And we need hardly say that the Western Presidency has a new claim to his consideration and respect for the unparalleled liberality which the leading Parsee and Hindoo gentlemen of that Presidency have exhibited by sending the magnificent charity, which we noticed last week, without a moment's deliberation for the relief of the sufferers by the Cyclone in Bengal.

We need hardly offer any thing by way of advice to Baboo Satyendra Nauth Tagore. He will doubtless remember that the race of his life as an Indian Civilian has but just begun, that he may meet with many thorns and brambles in his way, but that perseverance is its own reward. By his success in the career which now awaits him he will not only add to his own honor, but to the glory of his country. As the First Native Civilian, the eyes of the whole community, both European and Native, will be upon him, and we hope he will by perseverance, energy, and zealous and conscientious discharge of his duties, both as a public servant and as a man, give us the same cause for rejoicing that his first success has given us. Since the above was written we are glad to learn that arrangements are being made to offer to Baboo Satyendra Nauth Tagore the congratulations of his countrymen on his return after successfully passing the Civil Service Examination.

HUSBANDS.

(*From the Saturday Review.*)

THE view which a wife takes of the character of her husband is, for obvious reasons, not always identical with that taken by the outside world. We all know cases of women finding every possible excellence in men whom everybody else agrees in pronouncing very silly and very selfish; and on the other hand, men who commonly pass for everything that is generous and high-souled are often known at home to be full of pretty egotisms and unloveable weaknesses. It is a little more curious that in the latter case women, as a rule, do not even wish other people to agree with them. They pour out their complaints into the ears of patient friends, but no sooner does the friend appear to share their convictions about the husband's shortcomings than, as Nancy Lammeter said, "they turn round and praise him as if they wanted to sell him." They do not so much want sympathy as an opportunity of relieving their feelings, and nobody can become the confidant of a large circle of aggrieved married women who does not thoroughly understand this. Having married with impracticable views, or else with no views at all, about the life which they are entering, they subside, if of a weak temperament, into discontent and uneasiness; or, if possessed of irrepressible natural activity, they find a sufficient outlet for their dissatisfaction in the nursery, or at Dorcas meetings, or in bullying Tractarian or Rationalist curates. The fact that they refuse to allow anybody but themselves to abuse the husband for ceasing to be a lover much for the general sense of what is due to conjugal honour. And this, after all, is often the sum of a woman's grievances. It would be folly to deny that, even among more refined people than navvies and tramps, there are men who treat their wives with downright cruelty and heartlessness; but if this were other than distinctly exceptional, it would be quiet impossible, even with the safety-valve of a Divorce Court, for society to hold together. Less bitter than this, but still intolerable enough, is a husband of an imperious and arrogant temper, who constantly offends his wife and everybody else by insolence and dogmatism. But by far the larger number of Englishmen are neither cruel nor overbearing. They are, as a rule, properly fond of their wives, and like them to be as happy and comfortable as possible: and the failure in this respect, where there is failure, is principally due to the nonsensical theories which young ladies too often entertain about married life—theories, however, for which they ought not to incur the entire blame. So long as they receive the peculiarly whimsical education which is at present thought good enough for all practical purposes, and are confined—unless they can write novels, or feel a call to practise physic—to the weakest kinds of make-believe activity, we cannot expect them to hold very sound notions about the whole duty of wives. Some philosopher has said that a man finds himself seven years older the day after his marriage. The revolution wrought in the mind of a woman must be still more remarkable. Marriage being the only goal which, in the vast majority of cases, she has ever been taught to look forward to or aim after, whatever discoveries she may make on arriving there produce a proportionately deeper impression upon her than upon the man, for she has fewer other interests. If the anticipated bliss of this state is unfulfilled, then life is vanity indeed. Some women seem to be left stunned and helpless on finding that married life is not a sort of lasting picnic, and pass the remnant of their days in impotent whining. With others, luckily, the instinct of self-preservation and self-respect is too strong for this, and after a short stage of mental blankness they soon grasp the truth, that what they had mistaken for the goal is only the starting point of a journey that will demand a good many virtues of which hitherto they have only read in Sunday books. We are not saying that all wives are disappointed in their husbands, and must necessarily fall into one or other of these two classes. Many of them want so exceedingly [illegible] heart and hand [illegible] the question whether they are often likely to get it, it is worth considering how far such [illegible] prostration is profitable either to the [illegible] votary. But although everybody may know abundant instances of wives who are profoundly contented with their husbands, we suspect the number of those who find their lords [illegible] what, before marriage, they supposed them to be, is exceedingly small. It would be a piece of absurd and cynical affectation to say that the happiness of married life is only a decorous fancy yet we are tolerably confident that the verdict of almost any twelve candid matrons who could be impannelled would be to the effect that this happiness is of a very different kind from that which they had anticipated, and that the husband is an incredibly different manner of man from the suitor. It would, indeed, be very strange if it were otherwise. When he is in love, a man may think as a child and speak as a child; but, if he is to go on growing, he must put away childish things. In fact, most women would soon begin to complain of a husband who continued to feed them on the barley-sugar which, in its place, had been so exquisitely palatable. Still, the change from barley-sugar to beef and mutton not unfrequently occasions a decided shock to the moral system. A poet or a novelist of the analytic school would find an admirable subject in the working of this change upon a mind fortunately of rare and exceptional sensitiveness, such as one occasionally encounters in real life. The sorrows of men who have been jilted are now a worn-out theme, but the tragedy of a clever and high-minded woman who awakes to find herself mated with a pragmatical ass or downright villain has yet, in spite of *Romola*, to be effectively treated, her powers growing in strength, while his only grow in loudness or wickedness. Imagine the position of such a woman living with a bad but conceited poet, or with a man who was at war with his kind on the subject of perpetual motion or the quadrature of the circle. Of course she does not tell everybody her wretched secret, and perhaps is herself only alive to it in a half-conscious way. But the marriage is a mistake for all that.

The most common source of unsuitable matches is plainly the sheer thoughtlessness with which many women marry. The process resembles nothing so much as raffling. Virtually, the whole thing is an affair of accident and chance, and the maiden who "was married one morning as she went into the garden for parsley to stuff a rabbit" has too many imitators of her rashness. There are a great many nice questions with reference to the proper duty of parents in preventing matrimonial mistakes on the part of their daughters. Of course if a girl has set her heart on a groom, or on somebody whom they know to be an unprincipled scamp, her father and mother would be greatly to blame if they did not promptly take every possible step to prevent the marriage. But suppose the favoured suitor is what they call "a very deserving young man," but needy, are they to prohibit the match in the face of the daughter's vehement inclination? Or a case may arise in which they know nothing against the character or the position of the suitor, but entertain a vague misgiving, an indistinct prejudice, against him. May this be justly allowed to counterbalance the daughter's deliberate preference? There are a hundred shades of feeling between cordial approbation of a son-in-law, and a repugnance which nothing can overcome; and it is impossible to draw the line at any one point and say, Here the father is justified in withholding his consent. In every case, very much must depend upon the character of the daughter herself. If she is naturally weak and wrongheaded, the exercise of parental authority can hardly be carried too far in order to protect her. But if she has habitually displayed a sound judgment and a calm temper, the question how far a father will be wise in imposing his veto is one which there must be a good deal of practical difficulty in deciding. Something like the following language has been used on the subject of marriage settlements:—"It is evidently very inconsistent for you to have such confidence in a man as to give him your daughter, and yet to impose restrictions on her property which imply that you think it quite possible that he may turn out a very objectionable person after all. You say the settlement is a precaution. But, as a precaution it is absurdly incomplete. The only complete precaution is the prohibition of the marriage." But surely this is a very offhand way of meeting the difficulty. It entirely assumes a position which to us appears wholly untenable, namely, that a father can always with wisdom and justice resort to the extreme exercise of his authority. There are, as we have said, broadly marked cases where he would be bound to exert this authority with the utmost peremptoriness. But we submit that, as a rule, the objection on which the prohibition is founded should be substantial and distinct. The argument to which we refer supposes

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that a man has only to say, You shall not marry Mr. So-and-so, and then he may immediately subside into a complacent and unquestioning conviction that he has done his whole duty as a British father. Among Orientals and barbarians this is no doubt an extremely satisfactory state of things, but in a country where women do not wrap up their faces and may not, in case of refractoriness, legally be tied up in sacks and thrown into the Thames, this power of despotic prohibition is a matter involving a good deal of responsibility. There may be any number of complex considerations, and after he has duly weighed them all, the father may still be very gravely puzzled what course to take. We do not suppose that many young women die annually of broken hearts, but it appears not unlikely that as many happy marriages are prevented by the reckless exercise of the right of prohibition as unhappy ones are produced by reckless consent. The unhappiness of a matron is greatly to be deplored; still the woes of a frustrated spinster ought to count for something. Yet because a father does not think so ill of a man as to run the risk of making his daughter seriously unhappy by thwarting her reasonable inclination, nor so well of his prudence, sagacity, and incorruptible [illegible] as to hand him over ten or twenty thousand pounds without keeping any sort of control over it, he is accused of holding a theory that sons-in-law are in the nature of burglars. Well, but, it is said, the cause of this cumbrous arrangement of trustees, and parchment, and heavy bills, and so on, is to be found in the common-law principle that a husband becomes absolutely entitled to his wife's personal property and to the profits of her real property during her life, or under certain circumstances, for his own life. This may be a very mischievous principle and we are no champions of the common-law doctrines about *femes covertes*. But is it at all probable, if the whole common law were swept away, and every married woman became entitled as against her husband, to the absolute ownership of all her property, that a father would cease to tie up his daughter's fortune? Would he be one whit more ready to entrust property which, after all, is his own—for this is the case on which we are arguing—to a man who in spite of all foresight, might be tempted into bad speculations or improvident living? For though legally it might be made the woman's own property, it is not very difficult to see how it would come, as a matter of fact, to be within the control of the son-in-law. We are not saying that the common-law doctrine is not very insulting to women, and sometimes exceedingly prejudicial to their interests. This is not the question. The father wishes to secure to his daughter and her children certain property, which, be it remembered, is his own and not theirs. He chooses that she shall have no power to frustrate this intention by diverting the gift to a person whom he may possibly like very much or possibly be quite indifferent to, and he has recourse to the only means by which he can be quite sure that his property will go where he desires that it should go. What has the common-law principle to do with this? He wishes it to go to his daughter, not to the son-in-law; and he knows enough of human nature to be sure that, if left in her power, the husband would be able either to coax or bully her into surrendering it, or to make her life a burden to her for refusing.

We consider the anti-settlement view sentimental, not because its upholders assail the doctrines of the common law, but because, in the state of things which they propose, they shut their eyes to the actual experience of mankind, and neglect the notorious conditions of married life. We maintain the question at issue to be, not whether married women should own their property, but whether a father ought so far to adopt his daughter's enthusiastic estimate of her lover as to act on the very thought that he ever can become other than immaculate, and to neglect reasonable precautions accordingly. He has seen other marriages which looked just as "auspicious" end in misery and ruin. Of course he believes that this will be otherwise, but still he [illegible] chances, and though he cannot protect his daughter from every possibility of being made miserable, he does the best he can. It has been said that marriage settlements are [illegible] only where the marriage itself was a mistake. It might be replied that they are often the [illegible] of preventing marriages from being a mistake, because they prevent that estrangement and alienation which could scarcely fail to attend any expression of determination on the wife's part to keep to herself the property which the reformed common-law had conferred upon her. The French system is, no doubt, [illegible] litigation, and the machinery of English [illegible] may be unnecessarily cumbrous and expensive, but we should look suspiciously upon improvements springing from the [illegible] that a [illegible] is treated like a [illegible] allowed to have un[illegible] son-in-law's money.

[illegible]TTERS.—No. III.

(From the Army and Navy Gazette.)

[illegible] ALDERSHOT, 30TH SEPTEMBER.

My dear [illegible],—Your letter giving me an account of the Northern Meeting at Inverness was [illegible], and I am glad, for the sake of [illegible] generally, it was so successful. It is a [illegible] meeting in honour of St. Gael, and [illegible] pleased to see such a lot of swell Sassenach [illegible] undergoing the humiliation of finding [illegible] Highlanders and of the elect of [illegible]. I was once there myself, and [illegible] delighted with everything, even the [illegible] supper; and I saw many a fine [illegible] at same meeting whose bones [illegible] Sebastopol or in India, and many a fair [illegible] who will never tread measure again. [illegible] remain. I see, old Cockaleekie and [illegible] the Master of Amat, and many [illegible] remember. I should have liked to seen [illegible], whom we recollect in China, in [illegible] the chiefs, who must feel in his presence [illegible] much as the rabbits do when they are [illegible] to the boa-constrictor in the Zoological Gardens, [illegible] who must remember they are only mortal when they think of how many of their order he has devoured. Long ere [illegible] has no doubt invented a Poppy [illegible] pipers have composed and played the [illegible] slogan and reel, and all the rest of [illegible]. I have a Celtic prejudice for [illegible] though I don't like to hear of [illegible] so warm in distant lands. [illegible] fighting clansmen giving place to [illegible] grouse, but political economists tell [illegible] can't help the change. The rifle-shooting [illegible] been very good. That was very near [illegible] good shot which the gunner made who mistook the signalboat for the target, and laid his gun accordingly. It smacks of a good deal of [illegible] hallucination, which must have [illegible] to all who worked the gun or the mistake [illegible] scarcely have escaped detection before [illegible] was fired. It is said that some of the best [illegible] shots, such as Elcho, have been [illegible] practice for the forest, but I [illegible] that is, and certainly the men who made the scores you enclosed me from the [illegible] ought to be unable to miss a [illegible] yards.

I have very little news to tell you, and in that [illegible] resemble very much the journals of the day, which would be driven to extremities if Müller had not murdered Mr. Briggs. Just see what I have written! The man's guilt is assumed [illegible] phrase! And yet if nine out of ten [illegible] their opinions and expressions, they [illegible] very much the same conclusion in [illegible] its obvious injustice in the [illegible] and evidence. Those have been [illegible]—no, not criminal—of the accused [illegible] one of the sensation cases which [illegible] the staid English nation so much. [illegible] there is intense excitement about something or other, and you and I believe every one [illegible] it, and in order not to be singular, [illegible] to be excited ourselves, and [illegible] till at last the genuine article is [illegible] and foaming over. When the [illegible] passed away there is a little sickness after all the sugary champagne, and of course the *Saturday Review* comes with its soda [illegible], and we vow we won't do it again. The press is answerable for a good deal, and there is a [illegible] action between it and the [illegible]—that is, the individual minds of the mass of the people who read.

The changes I told you of have taken place here, and you have read of the return of the Guards from Canada, about which there can be no two opinions, though they may be required there before long. There has been a great deal of nonsense written concerning the nomination of General M'Clellan for President, as if it would do any good or end the war. In the first place, if you read his notes on the Crimean war, you will see he has a profound contempt for our generals [illegible] great love of ourselves, and there is nothing so likely as that he should seek to patch up a peace between North and South on the common basis of an attack against England. In the second place he is "bound," as the Yankees say to achieve some greater military success than the doubtful victory of Antietam. The party which has nominated him hates his country most cordially, and [illegible] would have great pleasure in [illegible] in Canada. The Canadians may [illegible], if they are cursed by all the horrors of a Yankee army, such as those who have been practising in Lexington and in the country round Atlanta, because it is the policy of the United States to go to war with Great Britain. [illegible] not seem very odd that but a hundred years ago all England was delighted at the conquest of Canada by Wolfe, and a great deal of England would now be very much delighted to get rid of the conquest without loss of dignity or prestige? The expansion of the American colonies into a great unfriendly Power no doubt has caused the alteration of sentiment. Since I sat down to write the papers have arrived, and the doctor, who is you know a very strong Roman, is going stark staring mad about the convention between Napoleon and Victor Emanuel for the evacuation of the Holy City. To my mind it is a complete checkmate to the Italians. If they select Florence as their capital, and are bound to prevent aggression, farewell to "Italia Una;" on the other hand, it is a very bold, if not dangerous stroke for the King of Italy to make. Unquestionably Rome will be a less agreeable city to live in after the French have gone; and it is much to the credit of the latter that in all the long years of their occupation there has been no instance, so far as I know, of annoyance or insult to foreigners by the corps of occupation. We may give them all that credit without doing ourselves damage; and it's my opinion that the more praise we bestow on the French the more kudos we gain for our victories over their best troops and greatest generals. We shall never agree as to the simple facts connected with the part taken by the French on the right at the Alma, though it was all in broad daylight; but the most curious thing is that it cannot be determined whether Kinglake, or Bazancourt, or Todleben is most erroneous in their respective narratives. It is evident to me that the French were well established on the heights on our right before our main attack took place. It is also plain to me that the position we attacked was defended by a larger force than that which opposed the French, and that it was more favourable for artillery fire from the defenders. It is also plain that the troops which attacked the earthwork and took the battery had far harder fighting than any the French had to encounter. The Light Division was exposed to a cannonade, to a severe fusillade, and to the bayonet but it captured the battery, by which I mean the epaulement. Then, unsupported, it had to fall back and abandon the two guns which it had captured, and the Guards at last advanced with the Highlanders on their left. Now comes the critical time, and here is the critical question. Whereabouts were the French at this particular moment? As far as I can judge their right was well advanced on the heights, and in undisputed possession of that part of the plateau, and their centre had just forced Kiriakoff and the Russians at the telegraph to retire, whilst their left had already succeeded in establishing guns on the high ridge overlooking the road to Sebastopol. I am aware there will be opponents of this view. Colonel John Adye, for example, than whom there is no more capable, cool, and competent officer, avers that there were no French guns near when he brought up the guns of Turner's battery, for which Lord Raglan expressed a wish; and he argues with great truth, that if Turner's guns were unable to reach the Russians in the earthwork, French guns still further away must have been still less able, even if they were there at all. But we do not know what the guns were, and if the French had a heavy battery considerably to our right, and in advance, as I believe they had, of the knoll on which Lord Raglan was, they certainly might have reached the Russian reserves, though our guns could not reach the redoubt, as it is called. For this I give two reasons. Turner's guns were light, and it was proved afterwards in the friendly trials between the two systems that the *licorne*, or Napoleon 12-pounder, or whatever it is, had greater range than our light field guns. Secondly, the line of the plateau over the road inclined towards the left as it swept southwards, so that artillery stationed there would actually be nearer the enemy's reserves than they would be if stationed on the knoll. But at all events the Russians are decidedly of opinion that the French artillery was turned against them, and the French say it was before the English attack had succeeded against the earthwork on the second occasion. It certainly seemed to me, though my attention was directed towards the part of the Light Division as it was reforming, that just as the Guards passed the river, and as the Scots Fusiliers got into momentary trouble, that a cannonade was opened from the ridge in front of the French left. It must be remembered that the Russians had three regiments which must have numbered at least 6,500 men who had not been engaged, and that they would scarcely have withdrawn the Sousdal and Ouglitch battalions from the field if the day had not been decided against them on their left, and if they were not in danger of being cut of from Sebastopol. And here comes another extraordinary point for analysis. Mr. Kinglake says he and Lord Raglan with the Staff rode through the French skirmishers in the vineyards on the river, who seemed very much astonished at seeing them. Well they might be! But how could skirmishers be in rear of the French columns? It cannot be supposed that at the time the Light Division was losing its hold of the earthwork, the French on De Lacy Evans' right had not crossed the river? It was after De Lacy [illegible] the burning village that Lord Raglan took his risky canter. If his lordship got between the the French and the Russian skirmishers his movements became inscrutable, and his escape miraculous! Is it not more probable, that the Frenchmen he saw were men of the same metal as those who were crouching under the high bank of the Alma below the bridge lower down: or will it be affirmed that Lord Raglan rode in advance of the French divisions, and crossed through and in advance of their skirmishers in the midst of the Russians with whom they were engaged? It is beyond my powers of belief that the French left had not advanced and occupied the slopes on the other side of the river before Lord Raglan crossed. I think it almost certain that it was from the fire of the Russians engaged with those French, that the two members of his Staff (which had all escaped the terrible cannonade directed against them by Mr. Kinglake on the post road)—Weare and Leslie—were wounded, so that the Staff was, as Eothen says, "decimated." The hypothesis would account for the unoccupied knoll—the oasis in the wilderness of battle. It would also tally with the possibility of the French aide coming for assistance, as it is likely the French met a very stiff resistance as they reached the upper plateau above the knoll, for the aide could scarcely have passed between the hostile armies engaged in action. It also accounts for the facts that the apparition in cocked hats and white plumes was not in the least degree disturbed in its survey of the battle and in the application of Turner's guns by a single hostile shot. Surely the Russians had never left such a hole in their coats on purpose? Surely they never had neglected to guard such a point in their lines in the original plan of battle? It is evident they were forced back by the French and by the appearance of the Second Division of the English across the river, and that Lord Raglan was thus enabled to take possession of it, and shortly afterwards to canter across and join the Guards after they had broken the Russians. Remember he was only there a few minutes, and I believe Turner's two guns did not fire a dozen rounds from the knoll. The last shots, except those of the Russian rear guard, were those of the Highlanders on the retreating columns of the Sousdal and Ouglitch regiments. I have plenty to say about Todleben, but my time and your patience are exhausted. Remember me to the whole of the "noble sportsmen," who must be getting tired of wild grouse and the eternal stalking.—Yours ever, THADDEUS BRADY.

THE SEAWARD DEFENCES OF PORTSMOUTH.

(From the Saturday Review.)

It is surprising that so much discussion should have been raised about the Spithead Forts. It is practicable to build those forts at a moderate expense, and when they are built they will be found useful. If any officer who has expressed an opinion against building them were to be charged with the defence of Spithead against an active and enterprising enemy, it can hardly be doubted that that officer would feel thankful that his advice had not prevailed. But a general approval of what is being done for improving the seaward defences of Portsmouth does not by any means imply concurrence in the views of those who have projected an enormous development of the landward defences along Portsdown Hill. The prevailing ideas of the importance of Portsmouth dockyard and arsenal are founded partly upon fact, and partly upon traditions which have descended from the French wars. If the mind could divest itself of memories of the past, and look only to the probabilities of the future, it would perhaps be seen that the prudent course is to reduce the establishments at Portsmouth rather than to enter upon the construction of a vast circuit of defensive works against possible besieging armies, of which the cost must be immense and the efficacy extremely questionable. But, confining our attention, for the present, to the seaward side of Portsmouth, it is astonishing that so much talk should have accompanied and impeded action for its security. Can we doubt, that, if France or Russia had possessed Portsmouth something like what is now proposed would have been already done? And will anybody presume to say that England can afford to despise precautions which France or Russia would have deemed essential! The value of the proposed forts must be manifest to all prudent people, and the vast resources of modern engineering science render their construction, even on the most unfavourable sites, a mere question of expense. But, supposing that a fort is built where nature has afforded considerable facilities for its foundation, it may be fairly said that such a fort will not cost more than an iron-plated man-of-war, that it will be at least as useful, and will last incomparably longer. When a plan is proposed having these evident advantages, it seems strange that the House of Commons should interfere to delay the execution of it.

There is nothing humiliating in the confession that Spithead now needs defences which were unthought of in the old days to which the British navy looks back with just pride. The increased range of modern artillery renders it desirable to fight an enemy rather further from the dockyard than formerly; but, having provided for this changed condition of war Englishmen would still say that, if an enemy chose to come to Spithead, they would be glad to see him there. Fifty years ago, our fleet would have been supported in front of Portsmouth by the batteries which line the shore; and now it would be supported, taking rather a greater offing, by the batteries which are being built upon the shoals. In either case our object would be to keep the enemy at a safe distance from our dockyard, and the line of ships which must be formed for this purpose would derive great assistance from fixed forts upon its flanks. It is true that an ironclad ship could lie midway between the proposed forts on the Horse and Noman Shoals, and, receiving their fire at more than 1,000 yards, would be within 8,000 yards or extreme range for rifled guns, of Portsmouth Dockyard. But it is to be observed that only the strongest and best protected ships would be able to endure the fire of these forts at 1,000 yards, and perhaps, as the science of gun-making progresses, guns may be mounted on them capable of giving fire which no ship carrying a weight of armour limited by the condition of seaworthiness would find endurable. And, besides, although it is true that a rifled gun will throw a shell 8,000 yards with sufficient accuracy to be dangerous to a dockyard, this extreme range can only be obtained by giving to the guns an elevation which, speaking generally, is incompatible with its position on the main deck of an armoured ship, or in a cupola or turret. Guns mounted on a ship's upper deck might conveniently take the required elevation, but, being unprotected, they would run great risk of being disabled by the fire of the forts. It thus appears that it would be by no means every iron-clad ship that could effectively bombard the dockyard while enjoying immunity from the fire of the forts, but only ships specially constructed for such service, or perhaps no ships at all. On the whole, it would appear that the danger to Portsmouth from long-range shells has been rather exaggerated; but still the danger undoubtedly exists, and a good defence against it will be these forts upon the shoals.

A ship entering Spithead passes a little to the right of the light-vessel which marks the Warner Shoal, and then passes nearly midway between the buoys which mark the edges of the Horse Sand on the right, and the sand called Noman's Land on the left. This is the only deep-water channel into Spithead, for shoals extend all the way from the Horse Sand to Fort Cumberland, on the shore of Portsea Island, on the one hand, and from Noman's Land to the Isle of Wight on the other. Therefore an enemy's squadron of large ships of war, designing to attack Portsmouth, must either pass between what we will call, for shortness, the Horse and Noman, or it must force the passage of the Needles and approach Spithead from the westward. We have nothing to say at present as to the defences of the Needles. The forts which are being built on the Horse and Noman are about 2,200 yards apart. The distance between the sites originally proposed for these forts was rather greater. Supposing that a vessel steering about north-west passes between these forts, she finds herself almost immediately at Spithead; that is to say, she is in the anchorage outside Portsmouth Harbour; for Spithead is nothing more. The Spit Land runs out from the shore, and forms one side of the narrow and difficult channel which gives access to the harbour. The end of this spit would, perhaps, be more properly called its "tail;" but if we choose to call it "head," we get an explanation of the name of the anchorage to the south of it, which name, although it thus appears to have no special meaning, has nevertheless become very famous in British naval history. Large fleets have lain at anchor where lately the *Black Prince* was lying almost alone. Repairs were done and stores were shipped at Spithead in undisturbed tranquillity, and our forefathers would have expected to see an enemy's army in the Tower of London sooner than his fleet inside the Horse and Noman buoys. However, if an enemy should venture, in the strength of armour, to profane the sanctity of Spithead, he will find perhaps some representatives of the modern British fleet lying there; he will be getting within reach of the batteries which line the coast on either side of the entrance to the harbour; and besides, it is proposed to erect a fort on the edge of the Spit Sand, which would interfere very considerably with his proceedings.

The Defence Commissioners proposed to build a fort on the Spit Sand, but, by a subsequent modification of their plan, the site of this fort has been moved 600 yards to the south-west. A staging has been erected on piles at this site, and boring is going on to test the possibility of getting a good foundation. Speaking generally, it may be said that a fort may be built anywhere in the waters round Spithead if it be deemed worth while to incur the requisite expense. The circular fort at the seaward end of Portland Breakwater rests upon forty feet in height of rubble, which was tipped into the sea before the first course of its stone was laid. By adopting similar means, it is probable that a foundation might be obtained at the most unfavourable spot which could be chosen near Spithead. But it happens that the most important sites—namely, the Horse and Noman—afford moderate facilites for the work, and it may be doubted whether any other site is so important as to justify the authorities in entering on a costly and tedious contest with natural impediments. The Commissioners proposed to build another fort on the Sturbridge Shoal, which lies to the west of Spithead, and a long time has been occupied, and a large sum of money spent, in convincing Government of what many unofficial persons knew or believed beforehand—namely, that it was impossible, by any reasonable outlay, to obtain a foundation for a fort upon this shoal. Such a fort, if it could have been built, would have been a valuable feature in the system of defence of Spithead, but there was no such necessity for its construction as to justify perseverance under enormous difficulties. The attempts to build upon this site have now been finally abandoned, and it is proposed to substitute a small fort on the Ryde Sand, about 1,200 yards to the southward of the Sturbridge Shoal. It may turn out that this site also is unfavourable, and, if so, it had better be given up before much money shall have been spent upon it. The comparison between fixed and floating defences as proper objects for national expenditure has given rise to discussions of unnecessary length. At Spithead we should desire to see a just combination of defences of both kinds; but if, at any particular point, a fort cannot be built without incurring very heavy expense for its foundation, we should say that at that point it would be wise to attempt no fort at all, but to do the best that can be done with floating batteries. The Commissioners proposed a fifth fort, which was to have been built to the north and east of the fort on the Horse Sand, midway between that fort and Portsea Island, and which was designed to prevent small vessels of an enemy from approaching Portsmouth over shallows inaccessible to his larger ships. This proposal has, however, been abandoned, probably because it was thought that other means might be found, afloat and ashore, of dealing with such small vessels, as might dare to cross these shallows. One would venture to hope that the nature of warfare is not so far changed but that the British army and navy between them might contrive to deal with such insignificant assailants. Another plan was discussed by the Commissioners, but, fortunately for the national character, it was not adopted. This plan was to build a submarine barrier of stone or wood, which should greatly reduce the breadth of the channel available for navigation, even by small vessels, between the Horse Fort and Portsea Island, and should bring the part which might be left open immediately under the guns of batteries on the shore. The intermediate fort, although unnecessary, would have been endurable; but if the British navy needs the help of this proposed barrier against small vessels, neither that navy, nor Portsmouth as its head-quarters, can be considered likely to repay the cost and trouble of defence.

The contractor is now busy laying, or preparing to lay, the foundations of the forts on the Horse and Noman Sands. The same contractor is employed upon the foundations of a fort which is to be built off St. Helen's Point in the Isle of Wight, near the entrance to Brading Haven. This fort is part of the defences of the Isle of Wight, and is only connected with Spithead by the circumstance that the same contractor is engaged upon it. St. Helen's Road, which this fort overlooks, is mentioned in naval history almost as often as Spithead. If a squadron of ships had been fitted out at Portsmouth, say to reinforce a fleet blockading Brest, it would drop down from Spithead to St. Helen's, and lie there ready to take advantage of the first fair wind to carry it down the Channel. The attempt which is being made to secure the whole of the Isle of Wight against a hostile landing does not appear hopeful of producing any other result than a vast expenditure of public money. At any rate, it is satisfactory to turn from that part of the Grand plan for the defence of Portsmouth, and to observe the progress of the moderate and feasible undertaking of the Spithead Forts. If the Defence Commissioners had proposed to build an advanced fort upon the Warner Shoal, so as to form, with the forts upon the Horse and Noman, a nearly equilateral triangle of which the side would measure about [illegible] yards, [illegible] might have been thought that [illegible] the most extravagant [illegible] of their recommendations. However [illegible] well, at least for the present, [illegible] with executing what the [illegible] proposed, or part of [illegible] structing the [illegible]

Noman Sands is in principle the same as has been adopted for the circular fort at the end of Portland Breakwater, but with this great practical difference—that the work at Portland is connected with its base of operation on shore by the Breakwater, whereas at Spithead all material and plant have to be conveyed to the sites of the forts by water. Mr. Leather, the contractor for the Portland Breakwater, has also contracted to lay the foundations of these forts, so that they have been undertaken by the man who can best command the requisite experience and appliances. Mr. Leather's head-quarters are at Stoke's Bay about three miles on the western or Gosport side of Portsmouth. Here he is close to a branch of the South-Western Railway, which brings him Runcorn stone from Birkenhead. Cornish granite and Portland stone are brought by sea and landed at his wharf. Blocks of concrete—which, to a large extent, are used instead of stone—are made rapidly on the spot, by mixing the shingle of Stoke's Bay with cement manufactured in the Isle of Wight. Those portions of the foundations on which the heaviest parts of the fort will rest are built of huge blocks of stone of one of the three kinds already mentioned; and those portions which will not be so heavily laden are built of blocks of equal size, made of concrete, or what may be called artificial stone. The invention of this concrete has greatly facilitated submarine work, inasmuch as foundations may thus to a large extent be built of any shingle that may happen to be at hand, although the same shingle, if put into the sea without the admixture of cement, would be quite useless. The blocks of concrete are moulded accurately in wooden boxes, and speedily harden so as to be hoisted on board the barges which convey them to the spot, where they are lowered down and adjusted by divers in their exact places in the foundations of the forts. The blocks of stone are dealt with in the same manner. Every block, whether of stone or concrete, has its exact position in the work designated while still in the yard at Stoke's Bay, and has marks placed upon it accordingly.

The work upon the Horse Sand is much further advanced than that upon the Noman. The site of the Horse Fort is covered by circular staging supported on screw piles. This staging has upon it huts, accommodating fifty or sixty men employed as divers and otherwise upon the work. It also carries a light by night, to warn vessels off the new island which is growing out of the Horse Sand. There is upon the staging a circular railway, upon which travels a steam crane, by means of which the blocks brought in barges under the staging are lifted from the barges and moved to the exact spot where they are to be lowered. The quantity of work to be done in preparing the ground for the reception of the blocks may vary greatly at different situations. The surface of the Horse Sand was found to be fit for this purpose with very little preparation. Upon the Noman the staging is not nearly complete, and therefore the time is not very near at hand for laying the first block of the foundation. But upon the Horse considerable progress has been made, and it is not at all improbable that the contractor will have done his part of the works before the War Department has even determined on a plan for doing its part. The form of the fort is circular, and it will doubtless carry guns all round. There has been talk of mounting either two or three tiers of casemated guns, with guns *en barbette*, and mortars upon the roof. The work has been sometimes spoken of as likely to carry 100 guns, but since it was first proposed considerable advances have been made in the manufacture of large-sized ordnance, and this is pre-eminently a place for the application of the principle that a few big guns are better than many little ones. The situation is very eligible for mounting 13-inch mortars as well as heavy guns; for vertical fire from such mortars against a ship is more accurate than might be hastily supposed, and the upper decks of ironclad ships built according to the prevailing model possess no effectual protection against shells falling from a great height. It is to be lamented that the construction of these two forts on the Horse and Noman should have been interrupted by a whim of the House of Commons, for, if the War Department turns to the best account the foundations which are being built for its use, there will be at least one portion of the defences of Portsmouth with which no reasonable person can find fault; and that, as times go, is saying a great deal. It may be true that these forts will not altogether close the entrance of Spithead; but if they command half or even a quarter of it effectually, there remains so much the less to be done by ships. It is exactly a case for the application of the proverb that half a loaf is better than no bread.

SKELETONS IN THE CLOSET.

(From the Saturday Review.)

MR. THACKERAY invented a theory which so much pleased his fancy that he recurred to it on every possible occasion. He imagined that every house has a special dark closet in it, and that in this closet is a skeleton. This allegory was meant to signify that every family has some great secret in it, or some painful memory, or some standing grief which mars its inward peace, and renders the fair front it may present to the world in some measure delusive. Here is Smith, he would point out, with his lovely wife and smiling family, his comfortable home, and his balance at his banker's; but, in the lonely hours of the night, Smith is brought face to face with his concealed skeleton, and is obliged to own to himself that life is altogether vanity. Here, again, is Jones, with his intellectual and social successes—Jones who is the idol of his club, and the darling of the drawing-rooms he favours; but, in the dark recesses of his heart, Jones is weighted with the burthen of a frightful mystery, which at times floats to the surface of his recollection, and bids him know what a poor shallow scoundrel he is. Whether Mr. Thackeray really thought his theory true, no one can tell; but at any rate it harmonized very well with the general view of men and things adopted by a humourist who delighted in exploring the emptiness and weaknesses and shortcomings of the society he observed, and who could see little else of good where he might rest the soles of his weary feet except the mild goodness of the weaker kind of women. That all men are snobs, and that all snobs are secretly unhappy, was the supreme result of his laborious meditations. His theory has been adopted as an axiom by minor novelists, and it is now laid down in the romances of the day, as a sort of law of nature, that there is a skeleton in the closet of every family. Mrs. Wood, for example does not so much enforce as assume this great truth in the last novel she has published. She introduces the family of a poor navy captain. There are three lovely daughters, and the captain is a proud, noble-looking, gouty gentleman, and the place they live in is in beautiful order. But they have their skeleton. The captain cannot pay his way. He is deeply in debt, and has no means of meeting the claims of the butchers and bakers who, on the strength of the appearances he keeps up, are good enough to supply his household with the mutton and bread it requires. The eldest daughter, who is the financier of the family, leads in consequence a life of the most desperate anxiety. She is always making up her books and casting up her accounts, and finding that bills, however carefully added up, cannot be paid without coin. The second daughter is so scared and excited by the sad prospect before her that she fastens herself with resolution and alacrity on the local surgeon, who admires her lovely eyes. This is their skeleton, and a terrific skeleton it is. In Mr. Thackeray's novels, the sorrows are more often those of the heart, and the sufferers find their skeleton in some of those miseries which plague a married couple. It is not, therefore, quite uninteresting to ask whether the novelists are right. Is there a skeleton in every household? Of course, something different is meant from the old truth that man is born to sorrow, and that few families can remain long without some grief to bear. An open and ordinary calamity is not a skeleton. If parents lose a favourite child, or a man in affluence is suddenly reduced to poverty, or the head of the household is stricken down with a lingering illness, these are very great griefs, but there is nothing secret or mysterious about them. The proposition of the novelist is that prosperous people, happy people, contented people, as they seem to their neighbours, have some secret grief which they conceal, and which corrodes the bliss they seem to be enjoying: and what we want to know is whether the facts of life give this theory any kind of support.

As love and money appear to be considered the chief causes of this secret misery, we may, in the first instance, confine our inquiries to the griefs they are likely to cause. Mrs. Wood selects money as the origin of her class of skeletons, and so we will begin with her. Is it the case that a large proportion of those persons who appear to be comfortably off are secretly overwhelmed with pecuniary difficulties? It would be very unfair to push the theory too far, and to suppose that Mrs. Wood or any other novelist means to deny that there are very many well-to-do people in England. But she seems to assert that difficulties about money are continually pressing on a very large number of families that appear to be in easy circumstances. It is not obvious how any one is to prove whether this is so or not; for, if the skeletons are kept in the closet, the outside world cannot tell whether they are there. But we can use some indirect methods of arriving at an opinion. On the one hand, there is much to make [illegible] that Mrs. Wood is right. Where does [illegible] money [illegible] that we see spent [illegible] us? [illegible] is much grandeur [illegible] prised [illegible] so exactly as if they were very rich. There is something mysterious in the daily expenditure of innumerable families. The boys, as they grow up, go as a matter of course to public schools; the girls have the best of masters, and silk dresses, and plenty of jewelry. If the family gives a dinner, it gives it in style—abundance of various sorts of bad wine, splendid plated candlesticks, the regulation cutlets, ferns and ice-puddings, saddle of mutton, chickens and tongue, lots of busy black-coated waiters, and all that makes up the ideal of a real, handsome, comfortable entertainment in middle class English society. Then, again, every family can afford to go every year to the sea side or on the Continent. No one ever suffers it to be supposed for a moment that they are kept at home during the summer by want of money. The curious inquirer may well ask where it all comes from. How does it happen that a barrister who has just secured a fair sessions business, and is beginning to get the thinnest of wedges into the rich block of London business, can afford to live like a banker or a brewer? Mrs. Wood, we presume, would reply that it is all hollow; that people live beyond their means; that, though they seem well off, they are really very poor, and that they have the dreadful skeleton of secret impecuniosity concealed in their domestic cupboards. This is a theory, but is it a fact? It it were a fact, we should expect to see our neighbours continually breaking down. The skeleton could not be kept in the cupboard for ever. The day of a great smash would arrive, and this mockery of wealth would fade away like a dream. But nothing of the sort happens. We find our friends and acquaintances doing this year what they did last, and proposing to do next year what they have done this year. They give every sign of being sure of their ground. They always produce so much money as at least saves appearances. If they are ever driven to economise, they are seldom forced to take any more serious step than that of docking their subscriptions to charities. They have always credit if they have not money, and seem to get everything they want without trouble. Therefore the natural conclusion is that the surprising wealth of English middle-class society is in the main substantial, and that anxiety about money does not contribute very largely to stock with skeletons the cupboards of those who seem in easy or comfortable circumstances.

Mr. Thackeray was fond enough of exposing the hollowness of half-rich snobs, and of dwelling on the miseries which their vanity drives them to endure; but, in talking of skeletons, he talked more especially of those which love, or the disappointments of love, may be supposed to produce. The two chief skeletons are, that a married person may have liked some one else better than the person he or she actually did marry, and that married persons on a nearer acquaintance find out their mistake. That there are instances to be found where these skeletons exist, no one can deny; but what reason have we to suppose that such instances are numerous? Nothing pleased Mr. Thackeray more than to point out how often a husband has a lock of hair treasured up that his wife never sees, or a wife has a flower in her drawer which she once thought a flower from Paradise. But Mr. Thackeray also loves equally to point out how very slight a place these remembrances and keepsakes really occupy in the minds of men and women after a few years are gone by. A man who is moderately happy—who has his business, his garden, his stables, his guests, and his children to think of, and who spends many minutes out of the twenty-four hours of which a conjugal day consists in consulting with his wife about their common interests—may perhaps once in four or five years open an old packet of letters, look them languidly over, and say with sincerity and sensibility, if he finds one from an old love, that she was a sweet dear creature in the old days. If he is a man of deep feeling and susceptible heart, his pang of baffled affection may possibly last five minutes, and then he puts the letters by, and has all his usual serenity restored to him. Does this deserve to be called a skeleton—a secret sorrow which renders his outward happiness a delusion? There are, again many persons who say that married life is generally unhappy, and that lovers soon find out the grossness of their delusion. It might even be argued that it is very natural this should be so. Lovers meet, are inspired, are devoted, are married. Why should this hasty and random choice be supposed to lead to happiness? We do not know why, but we cannot help looking to facts. If we survey the circle of our friends, we shall find very few who have not married happily, and who do not seem very tolerably suitable to each other. The wives seem very happy when the husbands come home, the husbands appear very glad to get home. There are, of course, exceptions; but then they are generally noticeable exceptions. They occur to us immediately as instances of unhappy marriages. But if we take instance after instance from among friends whose names do not at once occur to us as having anything unusual in their married life, we are obliged to pronounce that, so far as we can tell, the husbands and wives seem to be very tolerably happy. They may have a little to bear, or a little to regret, but nothing in the least like a cause for a secret overpowering grief. We are, therefore, obliged to conclude that skeletons do not seem to exist in anything like the closets of every family, and that the great mass of persons whom we know appear to be free from them. If the novelist said that there is a skeleton in some closets, they would be on sure ground; but this is a very tame and ineffective thing to say; and so they awaken our curiosity and awe by asserting that there is a skeleton in the closet of every family. We may be thankful if, in point of fact, this is wholly untrue, and if Providence, which assigns men so many outward calamities, has not, as a rule, seen fit to oppress them with the burden of a mysterious and secret grief.

THE LUXURY OF LIBERTY.

(Cornelius O' Dowd, in Blackwood's Magazine.)

IT would form a very strange and a very instructive subject of inquiry, to investigate how far the great law of compensations—that give-and-take principal which really seems the essential condition of all organised nature—enters into all the acts and events of our daily life; showing us not merely that there is no such thing in existence as unalloyed good or evil, but that for every benefit we receive a certain sacrifice is exacted; and that the good things of life are ticketed with their price, like the objects in a bazar.

A proper understanding of this would take away a great deal of that discontent and grumbling one sees around us; and men would learn that within certain limits happiness was pretty equally distributed, and that even those who appear to have won the great prizes, have somehow or other paid for them more heavily than we wot of. What particularly led me to reflect on this matter was the state of excitement, amounting to irritation, that is now witnessed in certain parts of Southern Italy at the sudden increase of all taxation. Hitherto, all that they have known of a "United Italy" has been rosecoloured. New schemes of industry developed, railroad activity, public works, private enterprises, national festivals, royal receptions, crosses, pensions, and promotions, have all had their day; but at last has come the hour when the "whistle" must be paid for. To enable the State to be generous, it must be rich, and this is precisely the thing it is not. In the maintenance of a great army and a very costly fleet Italy has spent enormous sums, and is pretty much in the condition of a man who has laid out so much money in bars and padlocks, that there is nothing left inside the house to guard. The State, however, wants money, and having taken all the loose cash of the convents and church-lands has at last come down on the laity.

"This, then, is liberty," cries the labouring man in the street. "Liberty means dear bread, dear beans, dear oil and wine and maccaroni. In the old days of bad government all these were cheap. If I only worked five days a-week, and gave two others to the saints and my own pleasures, I had enough! This new Freedom, however, has put an end to all this. To make this United Italy, it would seem that I must work more and eat less than heretofore." And this is perfectly true. I have not a word to say against Liberty. I only premise that it is a thing to be paid for. Occasionally it is well worth the money. As we deem it in England, and occasionally as America shows us, it is one of the veriest shams and humbugs that has ever misled humanity.

Now, the assertion is not perhaps pleasant to make or to listen to, but it is a fact, that corrupt governments are generally cheap ones—that is to say, that oppressive rulers are often disposed to conciliate their subjects by the diffusion of material benefits, while they grind them down by restrictive laws and tyrannical edicts. The duchy of Modena, for instance, was more arbitrary in its sway—more insolently irresponsible in the exercise of its wayward rule—than any country of modern Europe, and yet no people ever paid less taxes than the Modenese.

How lightly were the Neapolitans taxed under the Bourbons! and so we might proceed upwards and show that for every concession to freedom there came a price, till we reached Tuscany, where enlightenment and civilisation stood certainly highest in the peninsula, and [illegible] the same time, taxation was [illegible] saw that liberty [illegible] plate-glass [illegible] say, it [illegible] without sufficient cause shown and legal authority invoked, free discussion, free speech, religious toleration, untrammelled education—are no small boons, but there is not one of them whose due appreciation does not exact either a certain amount of reflection, or of information; whereas the humblest and the most narrow-minded can comprehend the hardship of increased taxation, and there is no intelligence so limited but can take in the fact, that it is less pleasant to pay ten centimes than five.

Liberty, besides, was always represented to be as much a man's birthright as the air he breathed. Our reformers told us that we are only, in asking for it, demanding our own: how came it then that it was so costly? Why, if it were the inalienable possession of humanity, should it be paid for? This certainly is capable of explanation, but we are not to be surprised if the masses have not hit on the solution as readily as we might wish.

The organised pressure which we call Liberty requires policemen and magistrates, and jails, and penitentiaries, and courts of law to punish libel and represss slander, not to speak of all the appliances to prevent religious freedom from degenerating into blasphemy, and free speech becoming a scandal and a shame; and these are all parts of a very costly machinery.

Irresponsible governments work cheap, just because they can dispense with all this mechanism. The Pacha who says, "Cut off his head," does not cost the State he serves one-fiftieth part of a Chief-Justice, before whom the culprit comes after five months' imprisonment, to be arraigned by an Attorney-General with four thousand a year and a corps of witnesses like an army. I don't say I prefer Ottoman justice to English; but if I want the latter, I must be content to pay for it. Now the Italians at this moment are in that crisis which all people must pass through, and they want all the benefits of good Government and all the cheapness of the bad.

The misfortune is, there are nations that would positively prefer tyranny, oppression, and cruelty, if they only came accompanied by cheapness and an easily-provided existence, to all the benefits of the highest civilisation, if linked with a high tariff; just as the Irish peasant liked his old lawless, reckless, devil-may-care landlord, that sometimes took a shot at him, sometimes forgave him his rent, better than the modern agriculturist with his Scotch steward, who will neither overlook arrears nor weeds, and who, if he is never cruel, is equally far from any impulsive generosity in his behalf.

Naples, like Ireland, is just in this state of awakement. They have each of them emerged from barbarism, but it was a barbarism so congenial and so cheap withal, that they'd almost rather have it back again, than all this new-fangled Freedom, that makes bread so dear and saints' days so seldom.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 8TH.

Worster, Lieutenant W., 108th Regiment, on duty, from Secunderabad.

Gordon, Captain J. R., 108th Regiment, on duty, from Secunderabad.

Sargeaunt, Lieutenant R. A., Royal Engineers, on duty, from Poona.

Campbell, Lieutenant C. H., Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 8TH.

Chapple, Assistant Surgeon E. A., Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.

Crerar, Surgeon J., 106th Regiment, to join, to Nusseerabad.

Oldham, Lieutenant G. W., Royal Engineers, on duty, to Nagpore.

Mignon, Captain Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.

Campbell, Lieutenant C. H., Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.

Thacker, Lieutenant Colonel S., 21st Regiment N. I., on leave, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDER.—NOV. 8TH.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL T. TAPP, C.B.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence:—

Lieutenant Colonel Thacker, 21st Regiment N. I., from 8th to 9th August, on Brigade leave.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 7th Nov.

The services of Gunner John Dadson, E Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, are placed at the disposal of the Commissioner of Police, for employment in the Bombay Police Force.

Lieutenant M. F. Cousmaker, of the General List, attached to the Corps of Sapper and Miners, has qualified as a Surveyor.

BENGAL.

Head Quarters, Simla, 27th October 1864.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

3rd Bengal Cavalry.

Lieutenant G. W. Willock, Doing Duty Officer, to be 3rd Squadron Officer, vice Lieutenant Lindsay, appointed to the 1st Bengal Cavalry. Dated 11th October 1864.

5th Bengal Cavalry.

Lieutenant H. A. Shakespear, 3rd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, during the absence on medical leave of Captain Osborn. Dated 11th October 1864.

Lieutenant A. C. Anderson, Doing Duty Officer, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer. Dated 11th October 1864.

15th Bengal Cavalry.

Lieutenant B. N. Smith, Adjutant 34th Native Infantry, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, during the absence on leave of Captain Musgrave. Dated 11th October 1864.

16th Bengal Cavalry.

Lieutenant W. B. Barwell, Adjutant, to be 2nd Squadron Officer. Dated 11th October 1864.

Lieutenant R. M. Clifford, 3rd Squadron Officer, to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Barwell. Dated 11th October 1864.

Lieutenant H. C. Kemble, Doing Duty Officer in the 2nd Bengal Cavalry, to be 3rd Squadron Officer, vice Lieutenant Clifford, appointed Adjutant. Dated 11th October 1864.

34th Native Infantry.

Lieutenant R. H. Salkeld, Officiating Adjutant in the 38th Native Infantry, to officiate as Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Smith, nominated Acting 2nd Squadron Officer to the 15th Bengal Cavalry. Dated 12th October 1864.

40th Native Infantry.

Lieutenant H. O. Cumberlege, Quarter Master, to officiate as Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Gataker, on sick leave to Europe. Dated 4th October 1864.

Lieutenant C. L. Prendergast, Doing Duty Officer, to officiate as Quarter master. Dated 4th October 1864.

Lieutenant C. Young, General List, Infantry, attached to the 52nd Foot, to officiate as Doing Duty Officer. dated 4th October 1864.

Lieutenant H. T. Larkins, General List, Infantry, is transferred for duty from the 7th to the 38th Native Infantry.

The Peshawur division order dated the 19th ultimo, directing 2nd Captain C. McW. Mercer, D Battery F Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, to proceed to Lahore at the public expense, in view to his appointment as Curator of the Exhibition of Manufactures of Regimental Workshops, is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence.

79th Foot.—Ensign H. F. Rowley, from 25th August, to 25th November, on medical certificate, to visit Murree and Cashmere.

82nd Foot.—Ensign G. M. Abbott, from 20th September, to 14th October, in extension of privilege leave, to visit Mussoorie, on private affairs.

102nd Foot.—Major P. A. Brown, date of embarkation to England, to appear before a Medical Board.

3rd Battn. Rifle Brigade.—Lieutenant F. B. Eagle, from date of leaving Regiment, for 6 weeks, to visit Murree on medical certificate.

Bengal Infy.—Lieut.-Colonel S. B. Faddy, from 15th October to 7th November, in extension, to remain at Simla on private affairs.

Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant Colonel R. N. Raikes, from 15th November to 15th March 1865, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

Late 20th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant C. R. Cock, (Doing Duty 43rd Native Infantry) from 10th July to 15th October, to visit Shillong and Cossiah Hills, on medical certificate.

Late 39th Native Infantry.—Major J. N. Thomas, from 1st November to 31st December, preparatory to applying for furlough in India.

Late 41st Native Infantry.—Lieutenant A. Vallings (Doing Duty 20th Native Infantry,) from 15th October to 30th December, in extension, to remain at Calcutta, for the purpose of passing in the Native languages.

Late 59th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant A. Whiting, (Doing Duty 8th Native Infantry) from 21st September to 31st December, to visit Nynee Tal, on medical certificate.

General List, Infantry.—Lieutenant J. G. T. Carruthers, (Doing Duty 35th Native Infantry) from 15th October to 15th January 1865, in extension of privilege leave, to remain at Calcutta for the purpose of undergoing an examination in the Native languages.

Head Quarters, Simla, 28th October 1864.

The following extract from the London *Gazette* of the 23rd August 1864, received 18th instant, is published in General Orders:—

33rd Foot.

Lieutenant John Henry Campbell to be Captain, by purchase, vice Buxton Martin Kenrick, who retires. Dated 23rd August 1864.

Ensign Francis Wilmot to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Campbell. Dated 23rd August 1864.

Ensign William Everett, from the 26th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Wilmot. Dated 23rd August 1864.

106th Foot.

Lieutenant Francis Redfearn Burnett to be Captain, vice George Washington Wilmot, deceased. Dated 28th May 1864.

Ensign Arthur Percival Hancock to be Lieutenant, vice Burnett. Dated 28th May 1864.

Ensign Walter Henry Christie, from the 16th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Hancock. Dated 23rd August 1864.

Brevet.

The following promotions to take place, consequent on the death of General Sir James Henry Reynett, K.C.B., Colonel of the 48th Foot, on the 9th August 1864:—

Brevet-Colonel Henry William Stisted, C. B., from Lieutenant-Colonel 93rd Foot, to be Major-General. Dated 10th August 1864.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:—

7th Dragoon Guards—Colonel W. C. Forrest, from 15th October to 31st October, in extension, to remain at Mussoorie on private affairs.

7th Dragoon Guards—Lieutenant H. Bulkeley, date of embarkation to [illegible] to appear before [illegible]

in extension of privilege leave, to remain at Simla on medical certificate.

Veterinary Department—Veterinary Surgeon A. Turnbull (Artillery Division Rawul Pindee), from 9th October to 20th November, in extension of privilege leave, to remain at Murree, on private affairs.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Ships.	Commanders.	From.
8	Herald	McGrath	Sandheads Sept. 1.
	Sarah	Minto	Moulmein Sept. 30.
	Prince of Wales	Hunter	Calcutta Aug. 1.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.	Ship.	Commander.	To
3	Mahar [illegible] (s)	Jenkins	Surat.

PASSENGER ARRIVED.

Per Ship *Herald*, from Sand Heads.—W. Wood, Esq.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per Ship *Arabian*, from Calcutta.—Signalized the ship *Sarah* and *Euphemus*, coming off the Coast.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steam Ship *India*, for Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
Ship *Morning Light*, for Liverpool.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

1353	Alfred Thomas.	
850	Albert Victor, Overbury—Cursetjee Furdonjee.	
520	Brierly Hill, Crisp.	Sept. 21
	Cowringhee, Dixon.	
1089	Daphne, Mills—Martin Young & Co.	Sept. 24
650	Dilpussund, Seymour—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 4
924	Dunbar Castle, Hodder.	Sept. 5
480	Empress, Piers.	
1251	Europa, Clark.	
1011	Erie, McKenzie.	
473	Fair Leader, Pearse.	Aug. 10
810	Gosforth, Wright—Grey & Co.	July 22
898	Harkway, Irvin.	Aug. 4
845	Havering, Parker.	
1078	Lord Brougham, Rundell.	
450	Lucknow, Thompson.	
685	Marion, Paris.	Sept. 30
905	Mary Shepherd, Croot.	
1197	Michael Scott, Padley—Bombay Shipping Co.	July 11
741	Naval Brigade, Moon.	June 29
667	Planet, Jenkins.	July 23
824	Queen of the North, Tidmarsh—A. H. Huschke & Co.	July 4
861	Salamanca, Livesey—W. Nicol & Co.	
790	Sea King, Corbelt.	
1045	Star of India, Holloway—W. Nicol & Co.	July 19
1324	Sumatra, Dyer.	June 10
450	Thomas Dryden, Thomson.	Sept. 28
1064	Walmer Castle, Rax—Wallace & Co.	Sept. 1
988	Warrior Queen, Catnach.	Sept. 5
1078	Windsor Castle, Pryce—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	July 21

FROM LONDON VIA BUSHIRE.

765	Canopus	Aug. 8

FROM LIVERPOOL.

980	Algiers, Miller.	
1574	Astarte.	
2153	Bates Family, Hogg—E. Bates & Co.	July 20
1376	Becherdass Ambaidass—Mossop, Roper Price & Co.	
1324	Belgravia, Pentecost—Lyon Brothers & Co.	
1404	Bombay, Miller.	Sept. 24
1238	Cimber, Bruhn.	Sept. 3
1073	City of Agra, Sleigh—Coupland & Co.	Aug. 27
1713	Charles Horsfall, Thompson.	
1210	Cowasjee Jehanghir, Knight—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
999	Die Vernon, Brown—Remington & Co.	
760	Dorothy, Thompson.	Aug. 17
1303	Duncairn, Finlay.	
1745	Eagle, Cuthbert.	Sep. 14
1152	East, Callender.	
927	Edmund Graham, McIntyre.	
1094	Elizabeth Fry, Wemyss—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 12
657	Elinor, Campbell—Ewart Latham & Co.	June 23
1015	Ellen Bates, Walker, E. Bates & Co.	
1249	Englishman, Hardwick.	July 30
994	Glendower, Anderson—Remington & Co.	Aug. 17
1492	Glenlyon, Fry.	July 1
1328	Hanneman, Philips—W. Nicol & Co	June 23
1218	Howden, Jackson.	
911	Jane Jack Mitchell, Barclay.	
800	Jumna, Christian—Coupland & Co.	July 16
931	Khimjee Oodowjee, Salt—Bates & C.	
1038	Khorasan, Watson—Lyon Brothers & Co.	
1153	Lady Havelock, O'Neill,—Souza, Pinto & Co.	July 1
955	Margaret, Faulkner.	
1001	Masterton.	
459	Magdalen, Miller—Macindoe, Rogers & Co.	May 4
1078	Merwanjee Framjee, Pike—Comber and Sons.	Aug. 4
994	Montrose, McIntyre—Lyon Brothers & Co.	
787	Moss Rose, Bustin.	Sept. 20
181	Myrtle, Muir.	
254	Nile, Bristow.	Aug. 19
185	Northern Belle, Hibbert.	Sept. 1
609	Oriental, Sanderson,	June 25
1001	Otago, Masterton.	
1043	Palmerston, Dougall.	
1081	Palinurus, Tegan.	
1421	Pensacola, Stewart.	Sept. 16
1431	Pera, Nickels	June 14
451	Pehlwan, Kelley—Remington & Co.	Aug. 11
1303	Prosperine, Hill.	
	Proteus, Murphy.	Aug. 17
1538	Queen of the Sea, Peters.	Sept. 27
737	Radnagore, Cook—Campbell Mitchell & Co.	Sept. 10
1187	Rescue, Theland.	July 18
1220	Royal Visitor, Jones.	
346	Rustom, (s) Mann—Remington & Co.	Aug. 11
1075	Sarah Sands (s), White—Bates & Co.	Sept. 18
1033	Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland & Co.	
995	Sea Pink, Jones.	
1221	Stalwart, Crawford—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Sept. 15
1142	Sabote, Soules.	
972	Trenton, Walker	Sept. 21
1148	The Craigs, Baker	July 25
1055	Vancouver, Lay.	Sept. 21
1225	Western Belle, Mawson—Ritchie, Steuart &	[illegible] 22

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

1401	Cordillera.	Sept. 29
1152	Corra Linn, Tra[illegible]	
1266	Empress.	
1016	Tirrell, Morgan.	

FROM QUEBEC.

601	Achilles, Wallis.	

FROM CARDIFF.

803	Glencathra, Rich[illegible]	

FROM CALCUTTA.

1033	Aaron Brown.	
962	Admiral, Smith—Lawrence & Co.	
651	Agra.	
312	Alicia, Andrews—J. W. Wright & Co.	
1184	Alicia Bland.	
269	Bella Maria—J. W. Wright & Co.	Sept. 26
452	Bengal, Rosse.	
1498	Broughton Hall.	
555	Bussorah Merchant, Andrews—Cornforth & Co.	Sept. 28
1528	Calumet, Williams—B. & A. Hormusjee.	
1067	Chatsworth, Tucker.	
1180	Cheshire.	
702	Cives, Smith.	
1300	Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept. 17
713	Countess of Elgin.	
918	Culloden, Slater—W. Nicol & Co	Sept. 17
1055	Day Dream.	
898	Dolbadren Castle, Menzard—O. S. O. Co.	Sept. 10
593	Dominus, Fenwick.	
810	Dalkeith, Foster—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
1019	Earl of Clare, Etherington.	
1079	Esmeralda, (s), Yorke—Stearns & Co.	
1650	Ellen Stuart—J. W. Wright & Co.	
975	Genii.	
873	Georgiana.	
1069	Glen Isla.	
1380	Gold Finder.	
1283	Goshawk, Ellerington.	
1165	Governor General.	
1849	Henry Fernie—Lawrence & Co.	Sept. 23
736	Hippogriffe.	
450	India, Dodds.	
1010	India, Crawford—Remington & Co.	
1307	Inkermann, Grant.	
1135	Iron Duke.	
637	J. W. Brockman.	
585	Jean Louis.	
780	John Lidgett.	
492	Krishna.	
1860	Lalla Rookh—Robinson & Co.	
693	Latona.	
696	Leonide.	
1224	Lincolnshire.	
1047	Manila, Cameron.	Oct. 4
1035	Matilda.	
548	Medusa.	
	Merle Blanc.	
1153	Monmouthshire.	
	North West.	
1137	Nagasaki, Campbell—B. P. [illegible]	Oct. 9
	Omar Pasha.	
800	Ophir, Miles.	(Put leaky in Singapore)
1075	Renown.	
1200	Robert Lees.	
994	Portland.	August 9
924	Prince of Wales—Lawrence & Co.	
1005	Pride of Canada.	
698	Shah Jehan.	
1165	Shaw Allum, Clarke.	
678	Sir John Lawrence.	
780	Sooloo.	
990	Sophia Joachim.	
1030	Speedy.	
1165	Startled Fawn, Rowett—Lyon Brothers.	Oct. 2
875	Sultana, Nacoda.	
147	Tartar, Smith—Watson, Boyle & Co.	
1018	Tempest, Carolan—B. H. Cama	Sept. 11
1058	Thalotta.	
1229	Timoor Shaw, H. M. Sedick.	
1062	Turkey, Hamilton.	
176	Versan, Noel.	
1321	Wayfarer.	
702	Wide Awake.	Oct. 4
1400	Zenobia.	

FROM THE CLYDE

	Circassia, Johnson.	
812	City of Delhi, Muir.	Aug. 3
893	City of Pekin, Reid—Finlay Clark & Co.	Sept. 6
686	City of Manchester, Auld.	
1197	Omrawuttee, Baxter—Fulcher Cooper & Co	Sept. 19

FROM RANGOON.

895	Caroline, Turner.	
400	Hunter, Tovin.	
725	Lady Valiant, Toltie.	
780	Leopold Gateaux, Menise.	
775	Minerva, Beron.	
657	Mahomed Sahib, Freeman.	
782	St. Hilda, Logan—Finlay, Clark & Co.	
581	Waterlily, Bryman.	
735	William Kidston—Finlay, Clark & Co.	
900	Wurtemburg, Chase.	

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—November 1, *Sir Edward Parry*, Sullivan, from Penang 14th September; *Futtle Wadood*, Nacoda, from Pulo Penang 27th September; *Mars*, Anderson, from Mauritius 1st October; *Marianna*, Nacoda, from Chittagong 26th October; and *Zantho*, particulars not received.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MONEY MARKET.

A comparison of the last Bank Return with those of the previous week gives the following results:—

New Capital Account	Increase ... Rs.	10,29,701
General Treasury Balance	Decrease ... ,,	7,23,420
Deposits at Head Office	Increase ... ,,	39,81,340
Deposits at Branches	Decrease ... ,,	22,118
Loans at H. O. and Branches	Increase ... ,,	19,760
Credit Accounts do. do.	Decrease ... ,,	3,66,661
Bills Discounted do. do.	,, ... ,,	1,23,937
Balances with Agents	,, ... ,,	3,93,731
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	Increase ... ,,	51,53,787
Do. do. do. at Branches	Decrease ... ,,	67,811

The above increase to the Cash Balance of over 51 lacs, is chiefly made up by payments on account of new Capital and increased Deposits at the Head Office. This latter increase doubtless arises from the other Banks now receiving from the Mint portions of the recent large importations of bullion, and as large shipments of cotton, which would of course necessitate the withdrawal of Deposits by these Banks, are not likely to be vigorously resumed for at least another month, there is every probability that we shall have further additions to this account. Loans, Credit Accounts and Bills Discounted, together show a decrease of nearly 5 lacs. As the returns, however, do not separate these items for the Head Office from those of the branches we are unable to form any thing approaching a correct estimate as to the probable [illegible] these accounts for the remainder of [illegible] as far as the Head Office [illegible]

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The telegram pointed to a rise in the rate at home as not improbable. If this is correct it will still further increase the difficulty which the smaller houses at home already experience in taking up cotton drafts, and in such cases the cotton must be sacrificed. We may therefore look for some heavy re-drafts should there be any further advance.

Since arrival of the telegram the tone of business generally has much improved. Cotton has regained somewhat of its late decline, and shipments have a strong tendency to increase. In Piece Goods the business done has been trifling, but holders evince no desire to part with stocks at present prices.

Exchange has been confined principally to transactions among the Banks themselves, and although the feeling in the early part of the week was that rates would advance, the reverse has proved to be the case, and quotations on Saturday were much weaker.

Shares continue to be dealt in to a large extent, and all the new Companies maintain their quotations most remarkably. Back Bays were rather drooping during the week, but there was some improvement apparent on Saturday. Elphinstone Land Company shares have been in great request, and the price is going up. Some other reclamation schemes are proposed and have been received with much favour; sundry new Financial Associations have also been announced.

Bank shares yesterday were nearly the same as on the previous day, the Financials were slightly higher, Alliance being 68 and the Asiatic 30 prem. Elphinstone Land shares were Rs. 7,000 lower and Back Bays closed weak at Rs. 23,250.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1 1/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1 3/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1¼ to 7/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 Do. do.	99
Madras	90 Do. do.	100¼
China	60 Do. do.	224

SHARES.

Names	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	15 per ct.	180 per cent. pm.
Alliance Bank	50	......	54 per cent. pm.
Alliance Financial	100	......	68 per cent. pm.
Asiatic Bank Corpn	179	......	185 per cent. pm.
Asiatic Financial	50	......	30 per cent. pm.
Bank of Bengal	8,000	35	10,000 per sh. with
Bank of India	250	8	37 ex div. [N. sh.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	245 per cent. pm.
Bombay City Bank	100	......	86 per cent. pm.
Bombay Presidency Bank	150	......	18 per cent. pm.
Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	200	......	35 per cent. pm.
Bombay Trading & Banking Association (Limited)	125	......	Par.
Broker's Banking Company	100	......	28 per cent. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	75 per cent. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	(includg. n. sh.) 120 per cent.
China Bank	25	......	84 pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	210 ex. div.
Commercial Bank	500	9 do.	188 ex-div.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	7½ do.	100 per cent. pm.
East Indian Bank	25	......	34 per cent. pm.
East India Trading and Banking Corporation	50	......	6½ per cent. pm.
Eastern Financial Association	50	......	60 per cent. pm.
Financial Association of India	100	......	60 per cent. pm.
Imperial Banking and Trading Company	100	......	24 per cent. pm.
Indian Peninsula London & China Bank	150	......	88 per cent. pm.
London & Bombay Bank		......	2 per cent. dis.
Madras Bank	1,000	12 do.	177 per cent. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	170 per cent. pm.
Royal Bank of India	200	......	35 ex-div.
LAND COMPANIES.			
Bombay Reclamation Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 23,250 p. share
Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.		......	7,000 pm.
Colaba Land Company	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 66,000 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Co. Limited			per whole share
One whole Share comprising			
1 A Share	6,000	420	Rs. 29,000 per share pm.
1 B Share	6,000	170	
4 C Shares	6,000		
2 Frere Press Co's Shares	1,500	......	
House and Land Investment Company	300	......	Par.
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 25,500 pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co	17,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 13,000 per sh.
Colaba Press Co	3,000	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 per sh.
Fort Press Co	5,000	850 do.	Rs. 13,000 per sh.
Hydraulic Press Co	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Bombay Press Company	3,600	......	Rs. 2,800 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Company	1,500	......	Rs. 1,800 pm.
Scinde Press Co. Limited (Kurrachee)	750	......	Rs. 700 pm. nml.
Alexandra Press Company Limited (Madras)	500	......	Per. Nominal.
East India Press Co	400	......	Par.
Victoria Press Co. (Limited) Madras	500	......	25 prem.
Albert Press Co. (Limited) Kurrachee	1,000	......	500 pm. sh. nml.
Deccan Cotton Cleaning Co. (Limited)	650	......	150 pm. sh. nml.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co Consolidated Stock	213-3-0	pr. ct.	[Discount] Rs. 10 per cent.
Do. New £20 Shares	133-11-8	2½ do.	Rs. 3 discount.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Company	1,000	2½ do.	Par.
SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.			
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	900 per share.	Rs. 1,300 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 125 prem.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	Rs. 50 prem.
Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 400 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,900	......	Rs. 300 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 2,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	do. 600 [nml.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 350 prem.
SHIPPING COMPANIES.			
Bombay Shipping Co.	4,000	......	Rs. 4,000 par.
Bombay Coast and Inter Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	26 per cent.	Rs. 600 pm. sh.
Bengal Steam-ship Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 900 prem.
Iron Ship Company (Ld.	2,000	......	200 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	750	......	Rs. 25 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Co.	1,500	......	300 dis.
Messrs. Vegas & Co.'s Slip & Dock Company	500	......	75 per share.
Union Shipping Company Limited	1,000	......	Par.
Western India Ship Co.	1,000	......	Par.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Bombay Contract and Building Company	500	......	97 pm.
Bonded Warehouse	500	......	300 dis.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250	12 per cent.	4 per cent. pm. [discount]
Goa Coffee Co.	250	......	
Bombay Gas Company	50	......	6 per ct. pm. nml.
East India Cotton Agency	50	......	Par.
Khandeish Farming Co.	100	......	Par.
United Mercantile Trading Co. Ld	100	......	3 discount.

SOMNARAYEN NARNARAYEN,

Exchange, Stock, and Share Broker, Fort.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	95
Loan 1835-36	} 93
Loan 1842-43	
Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	103½
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	111¼

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-2-3
Bank of England Notes	10-6
Spanish Dollars	219
Carolus	200
Mexican Dollars	259
German Crowns	218½
Five-Franc Pieces	223½
Bar Silver	106¼
Gold Leaf	16-7/16

PRICE CURRENT, 7th November 1864.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy
Dhollera, (ready.)	Rs. 455 to 460
Bhownuggur	455 to 460
Broach	435 to 437
Surat	440 to 445
Oomrawattee	410 to 415
Porebunder	375 to 380
Akote	440 to 450
Coompta	410 to 420
Veerawal	370 to 380
Hinghunghat	430 to 500
Khandeish	350 to 360
Dharwar (Sawginned)	500 to 510
Dhollera (December delivery)	520 to 525
Dhollera (April and May delivery)	562 to 565

OPIUM—Malwa Rs. 1,425

The following Statistics of the Bullion trade are compiled up to the latest date for which the Custom House Returns are available:—

BULLION MEMORANDUM.

IMPORTS.

For the week ending 24th October 1864.

	Gold Bullion and Coin.		Silver Bullion & Coin.
From Great Britain	55,000	......	45,000
" Suez	—	......	59,675
" Persian Gulf	3,000	......	600
" Cutch	—	......	5,000
" Aden	—	......	32,195
" Guzerat	—	......	110,610
" Malabar & Canara	—	......	9,358
" Concan	—	......	1,560
Total for the week	Gold Rs. 58,000	Silver Rs.	263,333
Previously imported in the year 1864	43,737,580	......	105,390,629
Total from 1st Jan. to 24th Oct. 1864	43,795,580	......	105,554,562
Do., 1863	36,467,975	......	66,828,849
Increase	Rs. 6,327,605	..	Rs. 38,725,713

EXPORTS.

	Gold Bullion and Coin.		Silver Bullion & Coin.
To Ceylon		......	750,900
" Cutch	2,432	......	11,000
" Concan	132,400	......	19,900
" Calcutta		......	2,456,000
" Malabar and Canara	43,750	......	610,000
" North Canara	56,673	......	30,000
" Guzerat	57,000	......	143

......555 Silver [illegible]

Avec de mauvaises dents jamais femme n'etoit belle,
Avec de jolies dents jamais femme ne'toit laide.
J. J. ROUSSEAU.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,

THE WELL KNOWN DENTIST OF LONDON,

HAS the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry and Public of Bombay, that he may be consulted upon all Diseases of the Teeth, daily, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office,

No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

IMPORTANCE OF THE TEETH.

A perfect set of Teeth is indispensable to Nourishment, Health, Beauty and Voice.

AS TO NOURISHMENT,

Because the Food must be thoroughly masticated to be perfectly distributed throughout the system.

AS TO HEALTH,

Because if the mastication is imperfect, the food oppresses the organs of digestion; and if the Teeth are unsound they vitiate the normal secretions of the mouth.

AS TO BEAUTY,

Because imperfect Teeth disfigure the mouth, and also distort the regular outline of the face.

AS TO THE VOICE,

Because the tone and articulation are both damaged by the want of a complete set, and by misplaced or imperfect Teeth.

THE FUNCTIONS OF DENTAL SURGERY ARE:—

Firstly.—To direct the proper growth of the Teeth in youth.

Secondly.—To arrest the progress of decay.

Thirdly.—To reinstate Teeth which have become wanting or imperfect.

EFFICIENCY OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

The inventions of MR. A. GABRIEL have brought the practice of his profession to so high a degree of perfection, that partial or entire sets of Teeth can be promptly and perfectly adjusted, and in such manner as to be removed and replaced at pleasure; to be worn without the least inconvenience; to present the appearance of natural Teeth of great beauty; and to incapable of any noxious effect upon the mouth.

The operations of extracting, stopping, &c., &c., performed with the utmost care and attention.

CHILDREN'S TEETH REGULATED.

Misfits by other Dentists remodelled at a trifling cost.

AT HOME

DAILY FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.,

AT No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

☞ ATTENDANCE AT POONA IN THE SEASON AND BY APPOINTMENT.

MR. GABRIEL will be happy to visit Patients at their own residences without extra charge.

All letters requesting attendance should be addressed as above.

References to Patients.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above	£50	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
" 4	do.	2s. 0½d.	
" 3	do.	2s. 0½d.	
" 2	do.	2s. 0¼d.	
" 1	do.	2s. 0d.	
	On demand	1s. 11¾d.	
On Scotland	do.	} 1s. 11¾d.	
On Ireland	do.		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.		1s. 11¾d.	

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.

" 6 " ... 5 "

" 3 " ... 4 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on adon at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 8th Nov. 1864. W. JACKSON, Agent.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.

"CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office, Bombay.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE A. J. LEWIS, Esq. Advocate General, Chairman.

W. COOPER, Esq. | H. E. H. TURNER, Esq.

A. R. SCOBLE Esq. | LIMJEE MANOCKJEE Esq.

Auditors.

CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq. | THOMAS MILLER Esq.

Solicitors.—Messrs. KELLY & HORE.

London Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

Branches—Calcutta, Hongkong.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight		at 2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
4	do.	at 2s. 0½d.	"
3	do.	at 2s. 0½d.	"
2	do.	at 2s. 0¼d.	"
1	do.	at 2s. 0¼d.	"
On demand		at 2s. 0d.	

DEPOSITS

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts... 2 per cent.

Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 "

" 6 " ... 5 "

" 12 " ... 7 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ½ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 1st October 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH,

With power to Increase.

TEMPORARY OFFICE—RAMPART ROW.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*

JOSEPH A. SASSOON, Esq.

HURSUM NURSEY, Esq.

GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.

SEEDJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and allow Interest thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding five per cent per annum. Parties having current accounts can transfer any portion of their credit balance to deposit account.

Notice of changes in the rate of interest will be given by advertisement only.

At the expiration of the 15 days' notice of withdrawal of a deposit, the Interest will cease, unless the Depositor express his wish to continue the deposit subject to further notice.

Unless money shall have been lodged for fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no Interest will be allowed thereon.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	7	per cent,	per ann.
Do. 6	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
Do. 3	do.	do.	4	do. do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ½ per cent will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ½ per ct.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours ... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Saturdays ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,

Bombay 31st August 1864. W. F. WESCHE, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000 WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).

CAPITAL CALLED UP £500,000.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOYKET, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)

I.A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay.)

THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay.)

CHARLES A. FEARON Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China.)

WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager.—Harry John, Esq.

Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.

Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.

Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.

Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.

Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman Turquand Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, and Ceylon, and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.

PROMOTERS IN BOMBAY.

The Hon. MICHAEL H. SCOTT (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)

ROBERT HANNAY, Esq., (Messrs. Grey & Co.)

COWASJEE JEHANGHIR, Esq.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Temporary Offices.—No. 2, Rampart Row, (next to the Bank of Bombay.)

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months'	sight	......	2s. 1d.
4	do.	do.	2s. 0½d.
3	do.	do.	2s. 0¼d.
2	do.	do.	2s. 0¼d.
1 month's	do.	...	2s.
Demand	...	...	1s. 11¾d.
On Ireland and Scotland	...		1s. 11¾d.

The Bank will also be prepared shortly to grant Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are in the course of being established, also to purchase or collect Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for [illegible]

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP, ONE MILLION.

RESERVE, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

London Bankers—London and County Bank.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.

Do. 6 " 5 "

Do. 12 " 6 "

For two years and not exceeding five years 7 per cent. per annum Interest payable half-yearly.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

Bills London,	at 6 months' sight	2s. 1d.	per Rupee.
Do.	at 4	do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
Do.	at 3	do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
Do.	at 2	do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
Do.	at 1	do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
Do. on Demand		do.	2s. 0d.	do.
Scotland and Ireland.		do.	2s. 0d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts on Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 25th Oct. 1864. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED.)—

Incorporated under Acts XIX of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.—CAPITAL SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

OFFICES—No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

R. AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)

ARDASEER CURSETJEE DADY, Esq. (Messrs. Cursetjee Ardaseer Sons & Co.)

R. T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGREE, Esq.

BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.

Solicitors.

Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS AND BISHOP.

London Bankers.

THE BANK OF LONDON.

Exchange.

Bills on London	6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
Do.	at 4	do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
Do.	at 3	do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
Do.	at 2	do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
Do.	at 1	do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
	On Demand		2s.	do.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on Calcutta and China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 5 "

" 12 " 7 "

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondees and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—

On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ½ per cent.

On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ½ "

On delivering up Securities from safe custody. ½ "

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application by letter to the Manager.

By order of the Board,

T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.

Bombay, 5th November 1864.

THE AGRA AND MASTERMAN'S BANK (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £3,000,000 (THREE MILLIONS STERLING.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000 ONE MILLION AND (FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND STERLING.)

RESERVED FUND, £225,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office...... LONDON. | Branch Office........ EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONGKONG.—BRANCHES IN AUSTRALIA—SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, and Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	......	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
4	do.	......	2s. 0½d.	do.
3	do.	......	2s. 0d.	do.
2	do.	......	1s. 11¾d.	do.
1	do.	......	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Demand		......	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Circular Notes		......	1s. 11¾d.	do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the sums are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realises the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and Masterman's Bank (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3

Saturdays .... 10 to 1

Bombay, 8th November 1864. E. A. FLANDERS, Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Paid-up Capital—£800,000.

Reserve Fund, £100,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS, 1864-5.

THOMAS ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Esq., M.P. CHAIRMAN.

JOHN ALLAN, Esq. | JOHN JONES, Esq.

PETER BELL, Esq. | DONALD McLACHLAN, Esq.

JAMES FRASER, Esq. | W. S. LINDSAY, Esq., M.P.

JOHN GLADSTONE, Esq. | WM. MACNAUGHTAN, Esq.

ALEXANDER MILLER, Esq.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	...	at 2s.	1d.	per Rupee
4	do.	...	at 2s.	0½d.	"
3	do.	...	at 2s.	0½d.	"
2	do.	...	at 2s.	0¼d.	"
1	do.	...	at 1s.	11¾d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	......	at 1s.	11¾d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

Do. 6 do. 5 "

Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interests or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody ½ per cent.

Bombay 14th October 1864. J. L. BROLLIE, Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN (LIMITED).

ધી બેંક આફ હીંદુસ્થાન ચાઇના જેપાંન (લીમીટેડ.)

دی بینک آف هندوستان چینا آنڈ جاپان (لیمیٹڈ)

CAPITAL FOUR MILLIONS STERLING, IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Paid and to be called up.—*One Million Sterling.*

HEAD OFFICE—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq., *Chairman.*

RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*

WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.

THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.

J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO Esq.

PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.

Lieut. Col. FRENCH.

JAMES LEVICK, Esq.

J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.

Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.

WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.

DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.

HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Committee in Bombay.

D. SASSOON, Esq. *Chairman.*

The Honorable PREMABHOY HEMABHOY.

HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON ....The Bank of England.

Do ....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)

LIVERPOOL ....Do. do.

MANCHESTER ....Do. do.

SCOTLAND ....The National Bank of Scotland.

IRELAND ....The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight	...2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
Four "	...2s.	0½d.	do.
Three "	...2s.	0½d.	do.
One "	...2s.	0¼d.	do.
On demand on Bank of England	1s.	11¾d.	do.
On Scotland and Ireland... Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe	} 1s.	11¾d.	do.

Drafts on the *Bank of England,* on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negotiate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	6	per ct.	per ann.
do.	do.	do.	5½	do.	do.
do.	do.	do.	5	do.	do.
do.	do.	do.	4½	do.	do.
do.	do.	do.	4	do.	do.

[illegible] on Europe, the notice [illegible] of modify-

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs. 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, Rue Bergere Paris. Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO., OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:

On London 6 months' sight..........2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.

3 do do..........2s. 0½d. "

Sight..........2s. "

On France months' sight...frs. 2-61 cts. "

3 do do..........2-55 "

Sight..........2-48 "

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at

3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.

6 ditto do.

12 ditto do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay 15th Oct. 1864. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability, under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.* | BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.

W. H. STEARNS, Esq.

J. E. GRIEM, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.

Auditors.

ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at	2s.	0½d.	per Rupee.
" 4	do.	2s.	0¼d.	"
" 3	do.	2s.	0¼d.	"
" 2	do.	2s.	0d.	"
" 1	do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
On demand	do.	1s.	11¾d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice	3	per cent. per annum.
Do.	3	do.	4	do.	do.
Do.	6	do.	5	do.	do.
Do.	12	do.	6	do.	do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 20th July 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.

HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened.)

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London .... at 6 months' sight	2s.	0½d.	per rupee.
" 4	"	2s.	0¼d.	"
" 3	"	2s.	0¼d.	"
" 2	"	1s.	11¾d.	"
" 1	"	1s.	11¾d.	"
on Demand		1s.	11¾d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand		1s.	11¾d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent.	}	1s.	11¾d.	

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 " "

" 12 " 5 " "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realises Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ½ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

T. G. YOUNG, Manager.

Church Lane Street, Bombay, 7th November 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK LIMITED

—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

A. C. GUMPERT Esq., *Chairman.*

NOWROJEE ARDASEER DAVUR, Esq.

PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.

DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.

NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.

OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

Auditors.

WM. NIXON, Esq., (of Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.)

ARTHUR HUSON, Esq., (of Messrs. Robinson & Co.)

Solicitor.

W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight.	. . . . .	2s. 1d.	per Rupee.
3	do.	do.	2s. 0¾d.	" "
2	do.	do.	2s. 0½d.	" "
1	do.	do.	2s. 0¼d.	" "
Demand.			2s. 0d.	

Drafts for amounts under £20, are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to

3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.

6 " " 6 " "

12 " " 8 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 50,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of interest or Dividends on the following terms:—

On purchase or sale, ½ per cent.

On drawing interest or dividends, ½ per cent.

On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.

Saturdays ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,

Bombay 27th Sept. 1864. ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

DELHI BANK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

—ESTABLISHED 1844—INCORPORATED 1860.

PAID UP CAPITAL ....Rs. 25,00,000.

RESERVE FUND .... " 1,70,000.

Head Office ... ...DELHI.

Manager ... ...J. C. PARRY, Esq.

Secretary ... ...H. P. HEALY, Esq.

BRANCHES.

Bombay ... ...Agent W. B. THOMPSON, Esq.

Calcutta ... ... " D. LANCASTER, Esq.

Allahabad ... ... " H. B. McLEAN, Esq. (Offg.)

Mussoorie ... ... " J. HEALY, Esq.

Lucknow ... ... " C. H. RUSHTON, Esq.

Jubbulpore ... ... " L. S. STAMP, Esq., (Offg.)

London ... ...THE UNION BANK.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	...	...at 2s. 1¼d.	per rupee.
4	do.	...at 2s. 0¾d.	"
3	do.	...at 2s. 0½d.	"
2	do.	...at 2s. 0½d.	"
1	do.	...at 2s. 0¼d.	"
On demand	...	...at 2s. 0¼d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland		at 2s. 0d.	

Bills are purchased and sold on England, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay Agra, Lahore *and on every large Town in India.*

Government Securities bought and sold.

Loans granted and Promissory Notes, of short date, discounted.

Bills for and under £10 are only be granted at sight.

Bills for less than £50 are not drawn at four or six months' sight.

The Corporation draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.

The Corporation and all its Branches will always be happy to transmit, free of charge, the first of Exchange direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.

Drafts on Calcutta, Madras, Lahore, and all the principal stations in the Upper and Lower Provinces, granted at the Exchange of the day.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES PURCHASED AND SOLD.

The Delhi Bank Corporation undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the interest or dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly, when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000 at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST DEPOSIT RULES.

AT THE HEAD OFFICE AND BRANCHES.

Open to all Classes.

At 6 per cent. requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal.

At 5 ditto nine ditto.

At 4 per cent. ditto six months' ditto.

At 3 per cent. ditto three months' ditto.

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London

Interest is credited to Deposit Accounts half-yearly.

The Corporation reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS

Are granted on approved personal and other Security on the usual terms. For further particulars apply to the Manager or Agents.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi Bank Corporation, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business 10 to 4. Saturdays 10 to 2.

W. B. THOMPSON, Agent.

Delhi Bank Corporation, Bombay, 18th October 1864.

N. B.—The Bombay branch will commence operations at the temporary offices, No. 26, Apollo Street, Fort, on or about the 25th current.

W. B. THOMPSON,

Agent Delhi Bank Corporation, Bombay.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

બામ્બે જોઇન્ટ સ્ટોક કારપોરેશન (લીમીટેડ.)

INCORPORATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ACT XIX. OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Capital 60 Lacks of Rupees in 20,000 Shares of Rs. 300 each, with power to increase to One Crore and Twenty Lacks.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

SORABJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, Esq., of Messrs. S. & N. Nanabhoy, *Chairman.*

AARON MOSES GUBBAY, Esq., of Messrs. D. Sassoon & Co.

LIMJEE MANACKJEE, Esq., of Messrs. Manackjee Limjee, Sons & Co.

VURJEEVUNDASS MADHOWDASS, Esq. Banker.

NUSSERWANJEE MANACKJEE PETIT, Esq., of Messrs. Manackjee Nusserwanjee Sons & Co.

Auditors.

PESTONJEE DHUNJEEBHOY, Esq., of Messrs. Curretje: Nusserwanjee Cama & Co.

JEHANGEER GUSTADJEE, Esq., of the Central Bank of Western India.

Solicitors.

MESSRS. KEIR AND RAMSDEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

The Corporation allow interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum upon all balances from 500 to 50,000 Rupees: above the latter amount a special arrangement will be requisite.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	7 p.ct. p.an.
"	6	"	"	6 "
"	3	"	"	5 "
"	2	"	"	4 "

ADVANCES.

The Corporation make advances upon the Deposit of Government Securities; Bank and other Shares; upon Merchandise and Shipping Documents; likewise upon approved personal security.

They further undertake to promote or participate in promoting Joint Stock Companies or other Associations by taking shares therein and advancing monies for the purposes th[illegible]

Disco[illegible]

[illegible]dies discounted

Co[illegible]

EXCHANGE.

The Corporation grants Drafts on the branches of the Central Bank of Western India.

Further information may be obtained on application at the Corporation's Office, No. 24, Rampart Row, or by letter to the Manager.

By order of the Directors,

Bombay, 1st Nov. 1864. J. C. TEASDALE, Acting Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee,			
Do. " at 3		at 2s. 0d.	"
Do. " Demand	....	} 1s. 11¾d.	
Do. Scotland "	....		
Do. Ireland "	....		
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. "			

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn or on demand only and sums, under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand	....	2 per cent. per annum.
Do.	3 months' sight	....	3 " "
Do.	6 "	....	4 " "
Do.	12 "	....	5 " "

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 5th November 1864.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

—The Undersigned continue to issue POLICIES for *Fire and Life Insurances* on behalf of the above Company, and beg to direct attention at the convenience of the system of FLOATING POLICIES, which they are now empowered to issue. Every information will be furnished by

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co

(POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.)

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG.

And Agencies throughout the United Kingdom and Her Majesty's Indian Empire, and in most of the principal Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Accumulated Fund upwards of £714,000. Revenue about £300,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of this Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Local Board of Management.

The Hon. Arthur J. Lewis, Advocate General.

R. N. Wylie, Esq., (Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.

R. L. Tracey, Esq., Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., Merchant.

Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.

Medical Officer.

Saville M. Pelly, Esq., F.R.C.S., Presidency Surgeon.

Solicitors.

Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Pelle.

Agents.—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bankers.

The Bank of Bombay.

The Agra and United Service Bank.

Secretary.

C. H. Ogbourne, Esq., F.S.S.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower.

Age.	CIVIL.						MILITARY.				
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.	
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14
40	[illegible]	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9
50	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8	0	[illegible]	14
60	46	0	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	5

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples shew the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages.:—

Age.	CIVIL.				MILITARY.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to the Secretary.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.

1, Bruce, Lane, Bombay 15th March, 1864

☞ THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES ARE ENTIRELY VEGETABLE. ☜

THEY do not contain one particle of Calomel or Mercury in any form, nor any mineral drug whatever. This fact is proved beyond a question. All of the Graefenberg preparations are made of the most skilfully compounded vegetable simples of the greatest value and efficacy. The formula of these wonderful family remedies has been sent to all the medical colleges and leading medical men in the country, and the truth of their perfect harmlessness, great simplicity, and yet wonderful efficacy *(because they act in harmony with the fixed laws of Nature and of Providence),* can be made apparent to all.

TESTIMONIALS.

(From the New York Tribune.)

The Graefenberg family Medicines are most reliable. In the universal and distressing diseases of women, the remedies are *gentle, judicious,* and *surely effective.*

(From the New York News.)

The high moral character of the gentlemen of the Graefenberg Company, and the medical skill of the consulting physician (Dr. Bridge), should induce entire confidence in their preparations.

(From the New York Daily Times.)

The Graefenberg Company have refitted their rooms, so that every accommodation is afforded those who desire the personal advice of the consulting physician. All invalids, and strangers visiting the city, who require professional advice, had better call upon him. Dr. Bridge is a regular physician of fine attainments and of great judgment and discrimination in the treatment of disease.

My personal acquaintance with some of the members of the Graefenberg Company fully justifies me in expressing the opinion that their medicines are worthy of confidence.

FRANCIS HALL, Editor and Proprietor

New York Commercial Advertiser.

I hereby certify that I have examined a number of testimonials exhibited to me by the Graefenberg Company, relative to the merits of their medicines, and I take pleasure in saying that they present evidences of genuineness, and are therefore entitled to the confidence of the public.

N. BANGS, D. D., of the Methodist Church.

I certify that the Graefenberg Company have submitted to me certificates of Francis Hall, Esq., and the Rev. Dr. Bangs. They are genuine and deserving of confidence.

WM. V. BRADY, Mayor of New York.

Attention is earnestly requested to the names of distinguished persons who have spoken regarding the value of Graefenberg treatment in various portions of this Almanac and to the following:

Consulate of the U. S. of America, Bombay, Sept., 1860.

This is to certify that I am personally acquainted with J. F. Bridge, M. D., of the city of New York, and that he is a learned and skilful physician of high standing; and, further, that I have used the Graefenberg Medicines according to directions given in the "Graefenberg Manual of Health," for several years, to my entire satisfaction; and I can confidently recommend them to all who wish to save doctors' bills and enjoy good health.

L. H. HATFIELD, American Consul, Bombay.

Affidavit sworn to before the Hon. Geo. Kellock, Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for State of New York.

Joshua F. Bridge, Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute, No. 2 Bond St., N. Y., being duly sworn, testifies that he has personally witnessed the action of the Graefenberg Family Medicines in the diseases mentioned in this Almanac for 1863; that they have uniformly cured, and all that is said of them may be implicitly believed.

I further say, that all the statements made by the Graefenberg Company or its physicians, are worthy of entire confidence.

Sworn to before me, the 15th day of July, A. D. 1861,

GEO. KELLOCK, Com'r of Deeds.

Mayor's Office, City of New York, April 16, 1859.

Joshua F. Bridge, of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the attending and consulting physician to the Graefenberg Company, New York; that he has had general supervision of the preparation of the Graefenberg Family Medicines for ten years, and that he has known their effect to have been uniformly good. All persons interested may rely upon the statements of the Graefenberg Company with implicit confidence. * * * * Sworn to before me, this 16th day of April, 1859. DANIEL F. TIEMANN,

Mayor of the City of New York.

The Graefenberg Family remedies consist of eleven medicines, among which will be found one suited to the prevention and cure of all diseases incident to this country and climate. Full descriptions of them, and of all diseases, their symptoms, cause, prevention, and cure, will be found in the Graefenberg Manual of Health, a family medical book of 300 pages, which is sold or sent by mail for 1 Rupee and which is illustrated with elegant engravings of the human system.

The medicines are:—

		Rs.	as.	
The Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon	...price	3	6	per bottle.
Sarsaparilla Compound	... "	2	4	"
Pile Remedy	... "	2	4	"
Dysentery Syrup	... "	1	2	"
Children's Panacea	... "	1	2	"
Fever and Ague Remedy	... "	1	2	per box.
[illegible]	... "	0	9	"
[illegible]	... "	0	9	per bottle
[illegible]	... "	0	9	per box.
[illegible]	... "	0	9	per pack.
[illegible]	... "	0	6	per bott.

[illegible]D SONS.

[illegible] price, are

FOR SALE.

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, and the BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, including the Ecclesiastical establishment, corrected to the 30th September 1864, now ready at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Just Published.

TABLES of the Pay of the Medical Officers under the three Presidencies, as laid down in the Bengal G. G. O. No. 597, dated 20th June 1864, showing the results for broken periods in any month.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER VINING & Co.

READING FOR TRAVELLERS.

THE following Cheap Novels are now procurable at the above Establishment.

Volumes at Rs. 1-8.

Ambition or the Prelate	Lottery of Marriage.
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	The Woman in Red.
Falcon Family.	The Adventures of a Beauty.
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Gilbert Gurney.	The Roman Maiden.
Gentleman Jack.	The Old Love Match.
Heckington.	The Helmet.
Hinch Bridge.	The Prelate.
Harry Lorrequer.	The Invasion.
Handy Andy.	The Chevalier.
Improvisatore.	The Block Angel.
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Eugene Aram.	
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Foreign Lands.	Tracey.
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	The Brothers Bassett.
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